

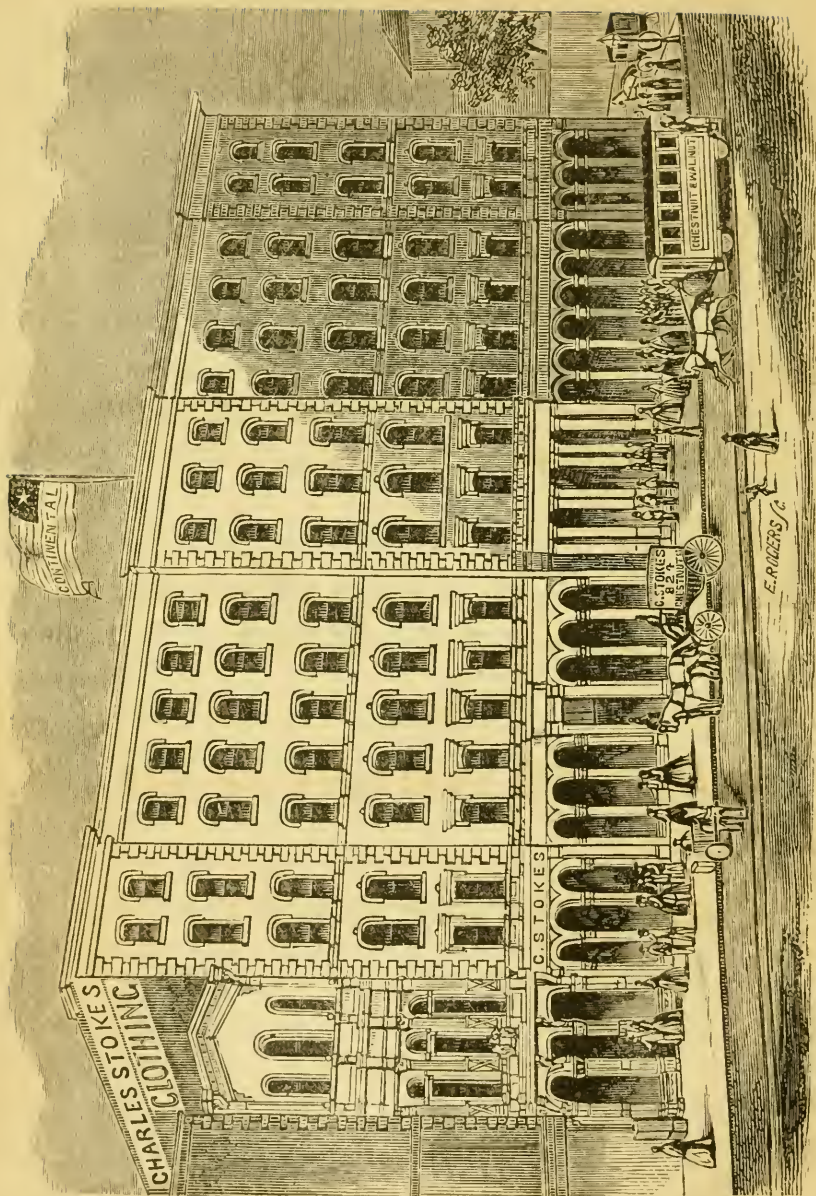
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CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE
IN
PHILADELPHIA

TO ALL

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, COMMERCIAL,
BENEVOLENT, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, AND
CHURCHES, PRINCIPAL HOTELS, &c. &c. &c.**

INCLUDING

**LAUREL HILL, WOODLANDS, MONUMENT, ODD-FELLOWS',
AND GLENWOOD CEMETERIES.**

WITH A

MAP OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY,

AND

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA:

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

1863.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The State House. United States Custom House. United States Arsenal. Commissioners' Hall—Southwark, Moyamensing, Kensington, Northern Liberties, Richmond, Spring Garden. Markets—High Street Market, South Second Street Market, North Second Street Market, Callowhill Street Market, Shippen Street Market, Maiden Street Market, Spring Garden Market, Girard Market, Moyamensing Market, Franklin Market, Eleventh Street Market. The Fairmount Water-Works, Spring Garden and Northern Liberties Water-works. Gas-Works—Philadelphia Gas-Works, Spring Garden Gas-Works, Northern Liberties Gas-Works. The Navy Yard. United States Mint. Philadelphia Post-Office. 23

CHAPTER II.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

A Academy of Music. Walnut Street Theatre. Arch Street Theatre. City Museum. Sanford's Opera House. National Theatre and Circus. The Franklin Hall. Musical Fund Hall. Public Squares—Independence Square, Washington Square, Franklin Square, The Penn Squares, Rittenhouse Square, Logan Square Jefferson Square. 43

CHAPTER III.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Merchants' Exchange. Banks—Bank of North America, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Mechanics' Bank, the Philadelphia Bank, the Western Bank, the Girard Bank, the Bank of the Northern Liberties, Commercial (ix)

Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Penn Township, Southwark Bank, Manufacturers' Bank, Kensington Bank, Tradesmen's Bank, City Bank, Consolidation Bank, Philadelphia Savings Fund, Western Savings Bank, Philadelphia Insurance Company, Equitable Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Insurance Company Union Mutual Insurance Company, Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, The Girard Life Insurance Company, The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, The United States Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, Vandykes Building. 57

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

University of Pennsylvania. Girard College. The Central High School, The Normal School, Grammar School. Philadelphia Society for establishment and support of Grammar Schools. House of Refuge. Retreat for Imbecile Children. Academy of Protestant Episcopal Church. Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. Sunday Schools. 69

CHAPTER V.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College. Pennsylvania College. The Philadelphia College of Medicine. Homœopathic Medical College. Female Medical College. Eclectic Medical College. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. 89

CHAPTER VI.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

American Philosophical Society. The Philadelphia Library. The Athenæum. The Academy of Natural Sciences. The Mercantile Library. The Franklin Institute. Library of the Law Association. College of Physicians. Library of German Society. Library of the University of Pennsylvania. Library of Pennsylvania Hospital. The Apprentices' Library. Friends' Library. Spring Garden Institute. School of Design for Women. Academy of Fine Arts. Art Union. Graphic Association. Artist Fund Society. The Press. 104

CHAPTER VII.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Hospital. Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. Friends' Asylum for the Insane. The United States Naval Asylum. Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. Friends' Almshouse. Blockley Almshouse.

Moyamensing Almshouse. The Wills' Hospital. The City Hospital. Christ Church Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. The Dispensaries—Philadelphia Dispensary, Northern Dispensary, Moyamensing Dispensary. Preston Retreat. Foster Home Association. House of Industry. The Widows' Asylum. Philadelphia Lying-In Asylum. St. Ann's Widows' Asylum. Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of Philadelphia. The Orphans' Society of Philadelphia. St. John's Orphans' Asylum. St. John's Female Orphans' Asylum. Magdalen Asylums—Magdalen Asylum, The House of the Good Sheperd, Rosine Asylum. Coloured Orphans' Asylum. Provident Society. Union Benevolent Society. The Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of Poor Women. The Temporary Home Association. Soup Societies and City Trusts. Beneficial Associations—The Humane Society for the Recovery of Drowned Persons, The Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Prisons, The Colonization Society, Abolition Society, Foreign Benevolent Society	135
---	-----

CHAPTER VIII.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Society of Friends. Friends' Meeting-Houses. Episcopal Churches. Presbyterian Churches. Presbyterian Board of Publication. Presbyterian Board of Education, Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions. Presbyterian House. Roman Catholic Churches. Baptist Churches. American Baptist Publication Society. Methodist Churches. Lutheran Churches. German Reformed Churches. Dutch Reformed Churches. Moravian Church. Universalist Churches. Unitarian Church. Hebrew Synagogues. The Bible. American Sunday School Union. Miscellaneous Associations. Masonic Lodges. Odd Fellows. American Mechanics. Druids. Independent order of Good Fellows. Improved Order of Red Men. Beneficial Societies. Temperance Societies.	165
--	-----

CHAPTER IX.

CEMETERIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

Laurel Hill Cemetery. Odd Fellows Cemetery. Glenwood Cemetery. Monument Cemetery. Woodland Cemetery.	216
--	-----

CHAPTER X.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT, POLICE, PRISONS, ETC.

The City Police Department. Select Council. Common Council. City officers. Board of Health. The Lazaretto. State Peniten- tiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. County Prison. Fire Department—Engine Companies. Hose Companies. Hook and Ladder Companies	233
--	-----

CHAPTER XI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Railroads. Steamboats. Ferry Boats. Bridges. Canals. Turn- pike Roads.	251
---	-----

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

The Continental, Jones's Hotel, The Washington House, The Girard Hotel, The Merchant's Hotel, The Franklin House, The American Hotel, La Pierre House, Eagle Hotel, &c.	257
---	-----

CHAPTER XII.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

Penn's Cottage. Slate-Roof House. Loxley Hall. Old London Coffee House. Carpenter's Hall. Watson's Annals, &c. Con- clusion. Farquhar Building. Map of the City and Environs.	260
---	-----



THE
STRANGER'S GUIDE
IN
PHILADELPHIA.

A WORD TO THE READER.

SOME may think it unnecessary to make any prefatory remarks, by way of introduction, to a work of this character ; but when the number of "Hand-books," "Guides," &c., already published, is considered, we may surely be justified in giving the "wherefore" which has induced us to add another to the catalogue, and thus make good our claim for a share of the public patronage and support, which we venture to believe ourselves entitled to.

To the descriptions of Philadelphia and its vicinity, which have already been published, it has been justly objected that they contain mere descriptions of buildings, &c., which, however correctly written, necessarily fail to arrest the attention, or impart that information and instruction, which books of this character are expected to afford. To remedy these and similar objections, the present work has been compiled, which, while it claims to be equal to any of its predecessors in general information, will, we hope, be considered superior, on account of its illustrations and descriptive detail. The map and engravings have been executed with great care. The illustrations comprehend some of the most interesting views and objects in this city and its vicinity. If the work meet the requirements of the public, our object will be attained.

TALK ABOUT THE PAST AND THE PRESENT
HISTORY OF THE CITY.

ONE hundred and seventy-eight years ago, the site of Philadelphia was a wilderness. Our beautiful city, now alive with the ceaseless hum of industry and the turmoil of commerce, was the hunting-ground of the Indian. Behold the change!

In the year 1681, the first settlers arrived from London, in the ship "Sarah and John," Captain Smith. The following year, William Penn, its great proprietor and founder, landed at the "Blue Anchor," near the mouth of Dock Creek.

The object this celebrated man had in establishing "the new Colony" was, using his own words, "to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of all nations, to frame a government which might be an example, to show men as free and as happy as they could be." "I am," he writes, "spending my life and my money without being a sixpence enriched by my greatness. Had I sought greatness only, I had stayed at home, where the difference between what I am, and was offered and could have been there, in power and wealth, is as wide as the places are apart."

Everything connected with the settlement and early history of Philadelphia, indicates the enlarged and religious mind of this *Pater Patriæ*. The very name he chose is impressive, as importing in its original Greek sense—"brotherly love." The plan and limits were on the most magnificent scale. Had those original plans been carried out, Philadelphia would now have been the most splendid city in the world. They were feared, however, to be too extensive, and the contemplated city was reduced to one-fourth of the original plan.

The first house erected was the "Blue Anchor" tavern,

situated near the mouth of Dock Creek, on the spot which is now the northwest corner of Dock and Front Streets. In 1684, the population was 2500 inhabitants. In the year 1701, Philadelphia was incorporated into a city. It increased rapidly at that early day. In 1739, a resident writes, that it was the admiration of all people who saw or heard of its flourishing condition in lands, in building houses, and shipping, in manufactures, and increase of population.

At present Philadelphia extends from its southern to its northern limits twenty miles, and from east to west eight miles; about 125 square miles. Innumerable steamboats, sailboats, &c., travel along her shores—merchantmen and packets bring her the wealth of the most distant climes. Still her progress is onward.

The enterprise of her citizens was never more displayed than at present. Railroads and canals pour into her lap the treasures alike of our own mountains and the great valley of the glorious West. The city is extending with wondrous strides; year by year streets are being laid out, and houses, extending away for squares, arise, as by the hand of magic, on ground that lately "waved in golden harvest." Spring Garden and Penn, twelve years ago, were rural districts. Now look at them! We remember rambling, five years since, through fields immediately north of Poplar Street, where are now beautiful streets, adorned with tasty, and, in many instances, magnificent houses. In the "west end," the change is no less extraordinary. Who does not remember the "duck ponds" and "commons out Broad Street?" They are gone, and houses unrivalled, in any city, for architectural taste and elegance, now line Vine, Race, Arch, Chestnut, Walnut, Locust, Spruce, and the intermediate streets.

The Schuylkill no longer bounds us. Improvement is now in rapid march through that portion laying west of it. And

no less marvellous are the changes taking place in all other portions of the city. Those of our citizens whose business or inclinations keep them from "rambling around," will be astonished and bewildered on visiting what they are apt to term the "outskirts of the city." A worthy gentleman, residing in Chestnut by Delaware Eighth Street, remarked to us the other day, that he lately took a walk out west of Broad Street, "and," said he, "I could not believe my eyes, I thought this could not possibly be Philadelphia. The change, sir, is most wonderful."

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This beautiful city is situated on a plain, bounded on the east by the River Delaware, on the west by the River Schuylkill, about five miles above their junction. "The city," or that part of it incorporated by the original city Charter, and under its jurisdiction, is bounded on the north by Vine Street, and on the south by Cedar or South Street. The adjoining districts of Spring Garden, Penn, Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Richmond, on the north, West Philadelphia, &c., on the west, and Southwark, Moyamensing, and Passyunk, on the south, were consolidated with the city, into one municipal government, in 1854.

The length of Philadelphia, from the southern part to the northern part, is twenty miles, and its breadth eight miles.

The soil is the very best for building purposes, consisting principally of clay of various colours and degrees of tenacity, beneath which, at different depths, of from five to twenty feet, is found coarse gravel.

Philadelphia is, perhaps, the most healthy city in the United States. The air is sweet and clear, the sky serene and seldom overcast. The streets are wide and airy, crossing at right angles; they surpass all others in the world, in their convenience for trade and accommodation for passengers, and are well paved and kept remarkably clean. At night they are well lighted with gas.

This metropolis is not celebrated for her palaces, yet she possesses some edifices remarkable for both grandeur and beauty. Her buildings are more distinguished for their neatness and comfort. This applies to both public buildings and private dwellings. It is the ambition of many an American belle, to be mistress of a "Philadelphia three-story brick." To live within his own family free from interruption, contest, or intrusion, to have his house clean and comfortable, his apartments adapted to their several purposes, and in every respect convenient, is our citizen's delight; to effect all these, the builder exerts his utmost skill. There is—and we say it without fear of contradiction—no other city, the inhabitants of which enjoy so many of the accommodations art can afford, as those of Philadelphia. Let foreigners talk of their splendid palaces, mansions, and rich dwellings; theirs is but the parade of pomp and vanity, ours is social comfort.

Most of the houses in this city are built on a uniform plan, being generally three stories high. Within the last few years, however, there has been a decided advance in the style of building, and our streets are now being adorned with edifices that are unrivalled for taste, elegance, and convenience.

The original plan of this city was made by Thomas Holmes, and surveyed in 1683, in which nine principal streets were laid out running east and west, and twenty running north and south. Market, or High Street, intended for the principal dwellings, is 100 feet wide, Broad is 113, Arch Street

66, Front 60, and the rest 50 feet wide. The intermediate streets were subsequently laid out. For a correct plan of all of which, see the accompanying map. Dock Street is the only one not crossed at right angles in the city. This marks the course of the once "Dock Creek." In olden times, trade and commerce, to a considerable extent, centred along its banks; vessels came up as far as Third Street. Early writers speak frequently of the "beautiful prospect along the green banks of the pretty Dock Creek." In the winter, it was a fine "skating-place for the boys." Subsequently tan-yards, &c., took up their location here, soon rendering it a place "dangerous to the health of the city." It was finally filled up in 1784.

In the original plan, PENN desired to preserve a clear view of the River Delaware from Front Street, restricting the buildings east of it to the height of the banks. What a noble promenade and exchange walk this would have formed! It was also his intention "that each house should stand in the middle of its lot, so as to leave room for a garden, &c., that Philadelphia might be a green country town, which might never be burned down, and always be wholesome!" What a splendid appearance our streets would now present, if this idea had been carried out! However, we must take the city as it is, and be thankful that it is so; for few can rival it in the health, comfort, pleasure, and happiness of its inhabitants.

Our city is not so thickly populated, for its extent, as some others. The streets are wide, and the inhabitants of every class enjoy more room than usual in large cities. Not only the merchant, wealthy manufacturer, and persons well to do in the world, occupy each an entire dwelling, but tradesmen of the most humble class can have a house to themselves.

In 1840, the population of the city and county was 258,037. The city and county was consolidated into one great city, June, 1854; population at present, 1862, 700,000. The total number of dwelling-houses in Philadelphia is about 75,000.

The wonderful increase of the city can be estimated by the fact, that there has been, on an average, over 2000 buildings erected annually for the past three years.

The last four years our commerce has increased rapidly. At present there is a line of packets between this port and London, and four lines of sailing packets to Liverpool. One line of two fine steamers running to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Georgia. One, viz., the Union Steamship Co., between Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, of four large steamers.* One to Boston, viz., the Philadelphia and Boston Steamship line, of three splendid vessels, one to Hartford, Conn. The New York and Philadelphia Independent Steamship line, via Cape May, of three Steamers, several lines of propellers, via Canal to New York, and one line to Baltimore.

Most of these vessels have been built in Philadelphia, and are unsurpassed as substantial sea-boats. The total number of ships, barques, brigs, schooners, steamers, barges, &c., entered in this port during the last year, was about 30,000. The value of imports, during the same period, \$28,000,000.

THE COAL TRADE.—During the year 1856, the total value of anthracite coal sent to market at tide water, amounted to over thirty-one millions of dollars. Who can estimate the immense increase of this valuable trade twenty years hence, when steam, to a great extent, shall have taken the place of sails, in vessels navigating the ocean and our extended coast.

The following statement shows the present extent of this branch of domestic commerce.

The quantity of coal sent to market from the Lehigh, in 1859, was 1,628,243 tons. From the Schuylkill, 3,004,903 tons. Wyoming Region, 2,569,694 tons. Pine Grove, 195,000 tons. Lykens Valley, 139,200 tons. Shamokin, 180,000 tons. Short Mountain, 41,739 tons. Broad Top, 130,387 tons. Trevorton, 124,250 tons. Cumberland, 719,211 tons. Little

* These Southern lines have been withdrawn for the present.

Schuylkill, 362,102 tons, being a total of 7,626,820 tons for the year. Showing an increase, in 1859, over the preceding year, of 617,500 tons. The increase for the years 1861-62, will, it is evident from present appearances, be much larger.

The MANUFACTURES of the metropolis are very important, both as regards their magnitude and value; indeed, the manufacturing facilities of Philadelphia are unrivalled. Her vicinity abounds in immense water-power, and coal is to be obtained from our own mines at a low price. These, with the advantages of a home market, must continue to offer inducements to the manufacturer that cannot be equalled elsewhere. The goods and wares manufactured here consist of every variety. Articles of elegant use are brought to more than the ordinary degree of perfection.

The following statement, showing the capital invested in manufacturing, value of the raw material consumed, number of hands employed, wages paid, and the value of the annual product of this branch of industry in this City and Districts, during the year ending June 1st, 1850, is taken from the Census returns, furnished us by the late Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, viz.: Capital invested in manufacturing, \$32,737,911; value of the raw material used, including fuel, &c., \$33,515,366; average number of male hands employed, 43,304; average number of females employed, 14,804; average monthly cost of male labour, \$1,062,799; average monthly cost of female labour, \$208,584; value of the annual products, \$62,815,011.

These estimates embrace only those establishments producing articles to the annual value of over \$500.

We close these remarks with the following extract from the last Report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. After alluding to the canals, railroads, and other improvements, connected with the city, together with those in contemplation, it goes on to say:

"It is to be hoped that Philadelphia will not be content with what she has done. Her commercial destiny exacts something more than self-complacent reflections on what she has accomplished; for surely, if there is a spot on the face of the habitable globe, on which Nature, in the collocation and accumulation of her stores of mineral and agricultural wealth, has smiled benignantly and munificently, it is on this city. If intelligent foreigners, having the control of European capital, could be induced to scale the walls by which the pretensions of neighbouring communities endeavour to hide us from view, and come here and examine for themselves the resources and capabilities of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania—study, as suspiciously as they please, the social and moral character of her citizens, whether commercial men or not—find them, as they will, with rare exceptions, homogeneous as a population, of purely American conservative sentiment, untainted by the fanaticism and disloyalty which exists in one direction, and oppressed by none of the social institutions which exist in another;—if capital from abroad, following the most purely selfish instinct, were to come here, seeking investments, nowhere could they be found more secure than in the internal commerce, the manufactures, the mining enterprises of Pennsylvania—in her public stocks, or in her real estate."

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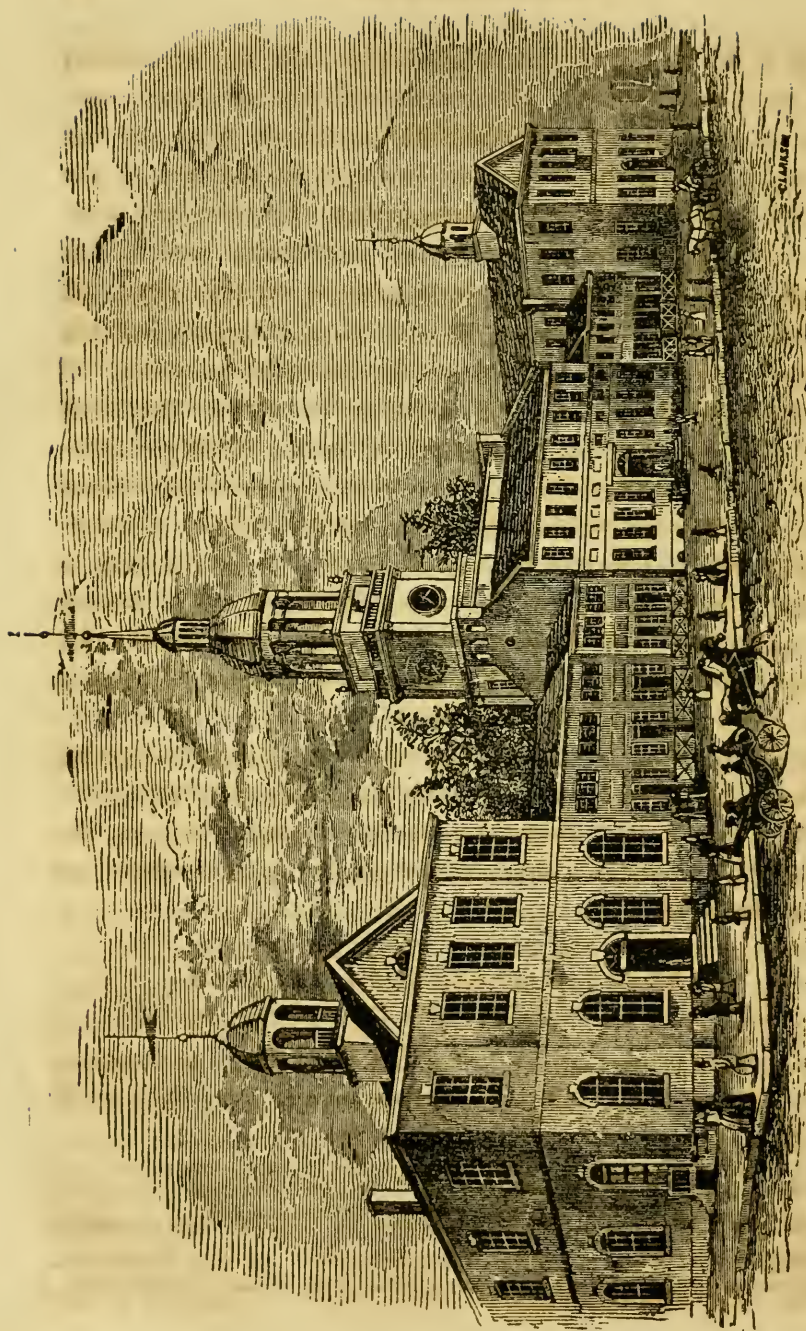
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THE STATE HOUSE, OR INDEPENDENCE HALL.

## CHAPTER I.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

**THE STATE HOUSE, OR INDEPENDENCE HALL.**—This interesting relic of the past deserves especial notice, and few strangers leave our city without visiting its venerated halls. It was commenced in 1729, and completed in 1734. The size, style, and rich interior decorations of such a building, at so early a day, are an evidence of the public spirit of our former citizens. The architecture and plan of this edifice are from designs by J. KEARSELY, the same who drew the plan of CHRIST CHURCH. The builder was E. WOOLEY. The original cost was £5600. The two wings were erected in 1740. Although frequently renovated, it presents the same appearance now, that it did in 1776.

In the east room of the first story, the immortal Declaration of Independence was passed by Congress, July 4th, 1776.

There are places which possess, in a peculiar degree, the power of awakening sensations in the mind. In their effect, we acknowledge the influence which has been so beautifully designated, the "magic of a scene." Such an influence did we experience, standing in this "relic of olden days." Everything in the room leads the mind back to the memorable time—to that decisive act, which has consecrated this room to undying fame. We see those patriotic men pondering on the magnitude of the step about to be taken. Some of them seem to waver. Silence—deep and solemn silence, reigns throughout. See "that aged man" arise. He "casts a look of inexpressible interest and unconquerable determination" on his fellow-patriots. He addresses them. Hear him! "There is a tide

in the affairs of men, a nick of time; we perceive it now before us. That noble instrument upon your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning, by every member in the room. He who will not respond to its call is unworthy the name of freeman! Although these hairs must descend into the tomb, I would rather, infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the public executioner, than desert, at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country." He ceases, but the fire of patriotism is kindled afresh in every bosom, and "forthwith the glorious deed is done." We behold these noble men peril their lives, their fortunes, and sacred honour, in the just and holy cause.\* JOHN HANCOCK takes up the pen and signs his name in a large, bold hand, and then rises, saying: "There! John Bull can read my name without spectacles, and may now double his reward for my head. That is my defiance!"

Who does not love to read the history of his native land, and dwell with pleasure upon the exploits of her heroic sons? Is it to be wondered, then, that this room, so intimately connected with our national existence, recalls a hundred scenes from the past? This is the shrine of American liberty! Long may it remain an object of veneration to future millions of freemen!

The west room, on the same floor, is at present occupied by the Court of Common Pleas.

Proceeding up stairs, we come to the "Lobby," famed in colonial days as being the scene of many a sumptuous feast. The large room to the westward was the Senate chamber of the first Congress. In the rooms fronting Chestnut Street, to the east, the Committees of Congress in 1776 met to prepare their various reports. The "Lobby" at that time extended the entire length of the building eastward from the landing; a

\* That venerable patriot was JOHN WITHERSPOON of New Jersey, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, a lineal descendant of the celebrated John Knox.



room is now partitioned off it. In this Lobby, the American officers captured at the battle of Germantown, were confined. In it, too, many a noble fellow, wounded at the battle of Brandywine, breathed his last. (This portion of the building was fitted up as a temporary hospital immediately after that battle.)

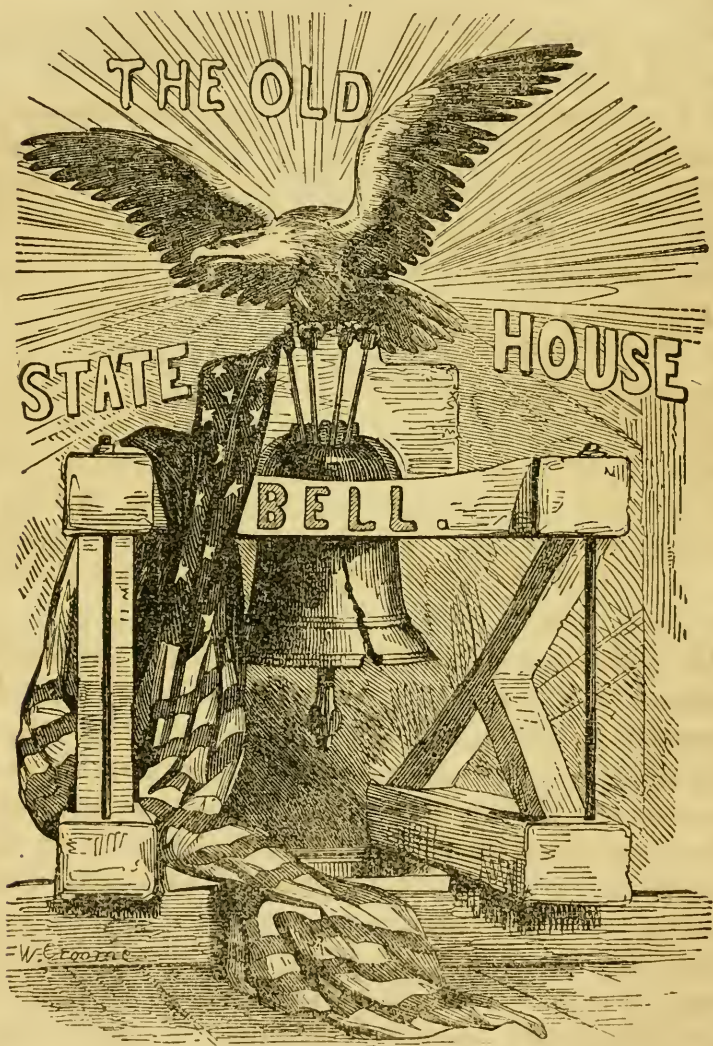
The whole of this story has lately been fitted up for the Select and Common Councils; which bodies have been greatly enlarged by the act of the legislature, consolidating the city and county into one great city.

The original steeple was taken down in 1774, the woodwork being found in a state of decay. The present one was erected in 1828, and is as near like the old structure as circumstances would permit. It contains an excellent clock, the four dial-plates of which are of ground glass, in a single plate of seven feet six inches diameter. They are illuminated at night, in the summer to eleven, and in the winter to ten o'clock. The hours are struck on a fine-toned bell, which is also used to give the alarm and indicate the direction of fires.

The "Old Bell," cast purposely for this edifice when first erected, is carefully preserved in the Hall of Independence, on the first floor. It was imported from England in 1752, "but got cracked by the stroke of a hammer in trying the sound." It was recast, under the direction of Isaac Norris, then a prominent member of the colonial Assembly: to him we are indebted for the prophetic inscription which it bears.

"The motto of our Father land,  
Circled the world in its embrace;  
'Twas Liberty throughout the land,  
And good to all their brother race,  
Long here—within the pilgrim's bell,  
Had lingered—though it often pealed—  
Those treasured tones that eke should tell,  
When Freedom's proudest scroll was sealed!"

This bell, (of which our engraving is a correct sketch,) is memorable, as being the first to proclaim the glad tidings of



liberty in the United States. About 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th of July, 1776, its joyous melody floated clear and musical on the air, announcing the passage of that "Act," the influ-



ence of which is to last through all time. Subsequently it was fractured; and it is now preserved as a hallowed relic of the past.

The panoramic view of the city from the steeple is strikingly beautiful.

The first story of the east wing, contains the offices of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the State, the Register of Wills, the Recorder of Deeds, and the Clerk of the Orphans' Court. In the second story is the room used for the sittings of the Supreme Court of the State for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, together with the offices of the Recorder of the city, and the District Attorney.

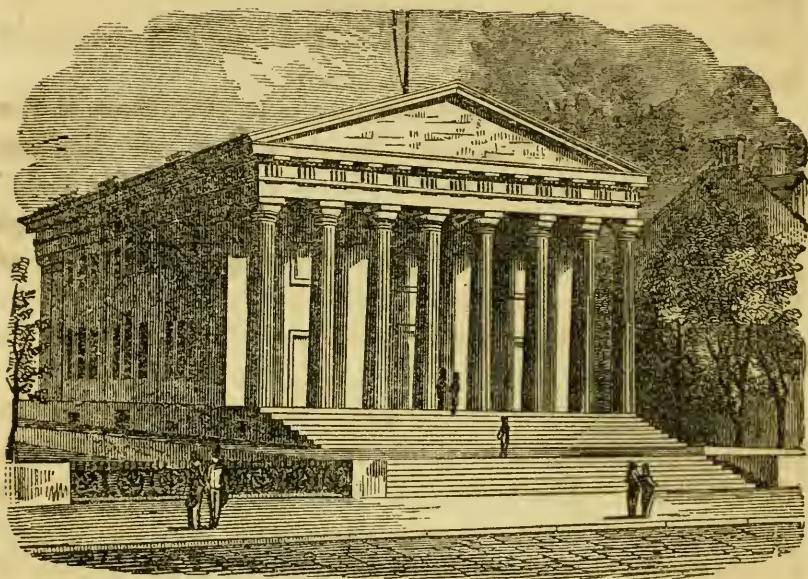
In the first story of the west wing, are the offices of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, the Clerk of the District Courts, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Sheriff's office. The second story of this wing contains the County Auditor's, the County Treasurer's, and the County Commissioners' offices, and a chamber used for the sittings of the County Board.

The building on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Fifth Streets is the City Hall. When are we to have a better one? It contains the Mayor's Court and offices, the City Clerk's, the City Treasurer's,\*and the Watering Committee's offices; the Commissioner of City Property, and the City Commissioners' offices, together with the offices of the Clerk of the Select Council, and the Clerk of the Common Council, and a neatly fitted up Council chamber.

That on the south-east corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets is at present used for the sittings of the Nisi Prius Court, the District Courts, and the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Law Library is located in the second story. This building was the "Old Congress Hall." Here Washington bade farewell to public life, and delivered that memorable

\* This office has recently been removed to the Girard Bank building.

address, which will ever be cherished as a sacred legacy by his admiring countrymen.



UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, formerly the United States Bank, situated on the south side of Chestnut above Fourth Street, is a splendid marble edifice. It has two fronts, one on Chestnut, and one on Library Street, each ornamented by eight fluted columns of the Doric order, 27 feet high, and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, supporting a heavy entablature of the same order. It is in imitation of the celebrated Parthenon at Athens. The structure is built upon a platform, 87 feet in front and 161 feet deep. The view from Chestnut Street is much enhanced by its elevation and recession. It bears altogether the features of unassuming grandeur, and chaste simplicity.

The principal apartment is 81 feet long by 48 wide, richly ornamented by fluted Ionic columns, and sculptured embellishments.

This beautiful edifice was commenced in 1819, and completed in 1824, at an expense of about \$500,000. The United States government purchased it at about one half of its original cost. This building is considered one of the purest specimens of Doric architecture, erected in modern days.

CUSTOM HOUSE STORES are located in Granite Street below Dock, and at the Patterson Stores, Front and Lombard Streets.

UNITED STATES STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, Front Street near Lombard. This is the principal Warehouse Department of the Customs.

THE UNITED STATES APPRAISERS' OFFICE is also in the same building.

UNITED STATES INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND TIDEWAITERS.—There are several of these officers distributed throughout the three commercial districts, viz., the upper, the lower, and the middle district.

WARDEN OF THE PORT. — By an Act of Assembly, the Governor is authorized to appoint one master warden, whose term of office extends to three years; thirteen assistant wardens are appointed by the City Councils and Commissioners of the adjoining districts annually.

The duty of these officers is to grant licenses to pilots, to make rules for their government, and to decide all questions of dispute between them and the owners and captains of vessels; to determine the construction and extent of wharves, &c. An appeal from their decision to the Court of Common Pleas can be made, provided it is done within six days after judgment.

The Governor also appoints INSPECTORS to superintend and inspect various articles of merchandise for exportation, viz., shingles, lumber, ground barks, distilled spirits, beef and pork, flour, fish, butter, lard, flaxseed, grain, &c. He also appoints a HARBOUR MASTER, to direct the mooring of ships, and the order in which they shall load and unload at the wharves, &c.



**CITY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.**—This immense establishment extends from Front to Little Dock Street, and from Spruce to Dock Street. It is used for the storage and inspection of tobacco.

**THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL**, on the Schuylkill, or, more properly speaking, the United States Army Clothing Depôt, is situated on the banks of the Schuylkill below the Naval Asylum. The buildings consist of four large storehouses of brick, three stories high, forming a hollow square. This is the depôt from which the United States Army receives its supply of clothing, camp-equipage, &c.

There is not a pound of powder, nor a single weapon of war fare on the premises, notwithstanding its general name.

**UNITED STATES ARSENAL**, near Frankford. This is an immense establishment, used for the storage and manufacture of the munitions of war. The powder magazine is one of the largest in the United States.

Since the act of consolidation forming the whole county into one great city, perhaps the largest in the world, the old local halls have been appropriated to different purposes of a scientific or other useful character.

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### LINDSAY & BLAKISTON PUBLISH TOBACCO: ITS USE AND ABUSE.

**THE USE AND ABUSE OF TOBACCO**, by JOHN LIZARS, late Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c. Price, 38 cents.

This little work is reprinted from the *Eighth* Edinburgh edition, in the preface to which the author remarks:

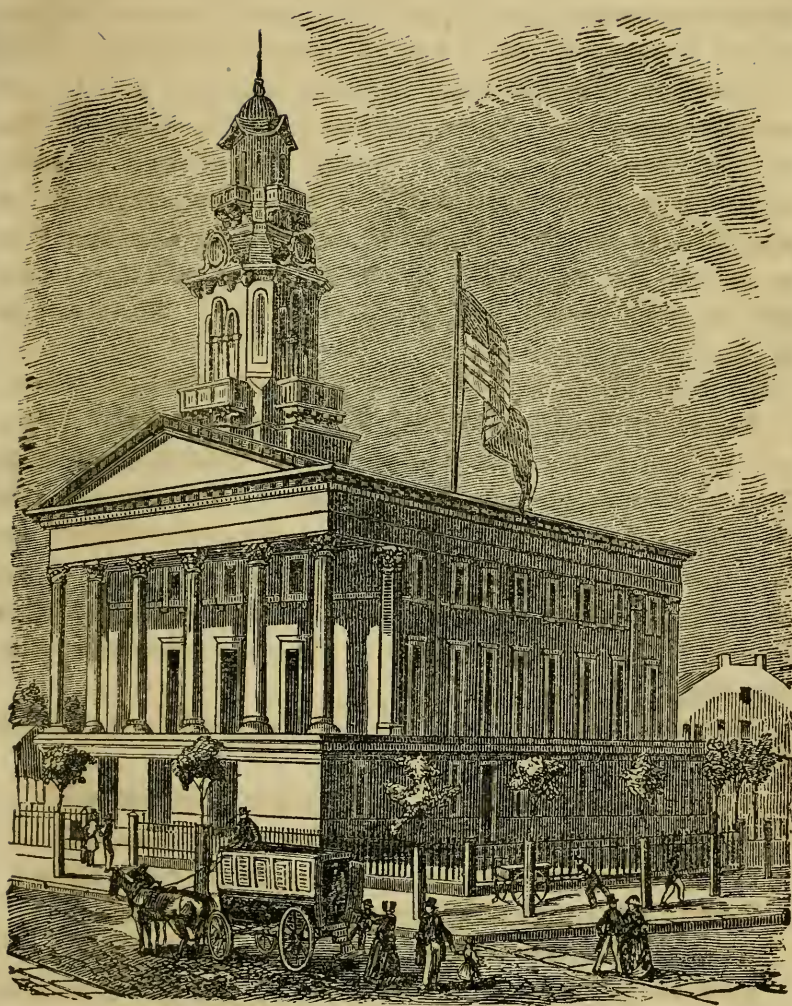
"The object of the author will be attained, if his observations have an appreciable tendency in arresting the progress of excessive smoking, by drawing the attention of the public to so important a subject. It is difficult to estimate either the pernicious consequences produced by habitual smoking, or the number of its victims among all classes, old and young."

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### ALCOHOL: ITS PLACE AND POWER.

**ALCOHOL: ITS PLACE AND POWER.** By JAMES MILLER, F. R. S. E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; Author of Miller's Principles and Practice of Surgery, &c. &c. One volume, 18mo. Price, 50 cents.

"I never got a patient by water drinking, but thousands by strong liquors." — Dr. Gregory.



LATE COMMISSIONERS' HALL, SPRING GARDEN.

This building is situated at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets, and is one of the most imposing in the county.

## MARKETS.

Few cities can boast of markets better supplied with the bounties of nature than Philadelphia. Let the reader, particularly if a stranger, take a tour of observation through them, especially on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and he will behold an exceedingly interesting and gratifying spectacle. He will find those buildings well supplied with all kinds of meat, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, fruit, &c. There are inspectors appointed by the city and district authorities, whose duty it is to enforce the regulations respecting the weight, &c., to see that no unwholesome food is offered for sale. The locations of the markets are as follows:

**EASTERN MARKET.**—Corner of Fifth and Merchant Streets.

**FRANKLIN MARKET.**—Tenth Street above Chestnut. This market, one of the most beautiful of its kind, is adorned in front by a handsome statue of Benjamin Franklin, executed in freestone, and about ten feet in height. The great philosopher is represented as holding in his right hand a lightning rod, while his left is resting upon a pile of books, against which is leaning a kite, a fitting emblem of his great achievements in electricity.

**WESTERN MARKET.**—Corner of Sixteenth and Market Streets.

**BROAD STREET MARKET.**—Broad below Race Street

**RACE STREET MARKET.**—Race below Broad Street.

**KATER MARKET.**—Corner of Sixteenth and South Streets.

**PEOPLE'S MARKET.**—Pine Street near Nineteenth.

**AVENUE MARKET.**—Ridge Avenue above Broad Street.

**FAIRMOUNT MARKET.**—Twenty-second and Spring Garden Streets.

**DELAWARE AVENUE MARKET.**—Water and Dock to Spruce Street.



FARMERS' WESTERN MARKET. — Twenty-first and Market Streets.

GREEN HILL MARKET. — Seventeenth and Poplar Streets.

UNION MARKET. — Second above Callowhill Street.

These market buildings have all been constructed in the handsomest and most durable manner, their entire structure, and especially their internal arrangements, having been confided to the most competent hands, whose constant aim has been throughout to keep in view the comfort and convenience of both buyer and seller. And the well-finished brick-work, the complete window and doorway arrangements, and their numerous ornamental pieces, make their outside appearance quite imposing. And though this is nothing more than becomes the markets of a great emporium like Philadelphia, yet when compared with those of other cities, it may well be said that our system is perhaps the best in the world.

The markets on the old plan are as follows :

SOUTH SECOND STREET MARKET extends from Pine to South Streets.

NORTH SECOND STREET MARKET extends from Coates to Poplar Streets.

CALLOWHILL STREET MARKET is situated in Callowhill Street, between Fourth and Seventh Streets.

SHIPPEN STREET MARKET extends from Third to Fifth Street.

MAIDEN STREET MARKET, KENSINGTON, Maiden Street, between Broad and Manderson Streets.

SPRING GARDEN MARKET, Spring Garden Street.

Extensive ranges of light and graceful market-houses line this elegant avenue, from Marshall to Twelfth Street.

GIRARD MARKET, Girard Avenue, from Tenth to Twelfth Street.

MOYAMENSING MARKET, extends from Prime to Wharton Street

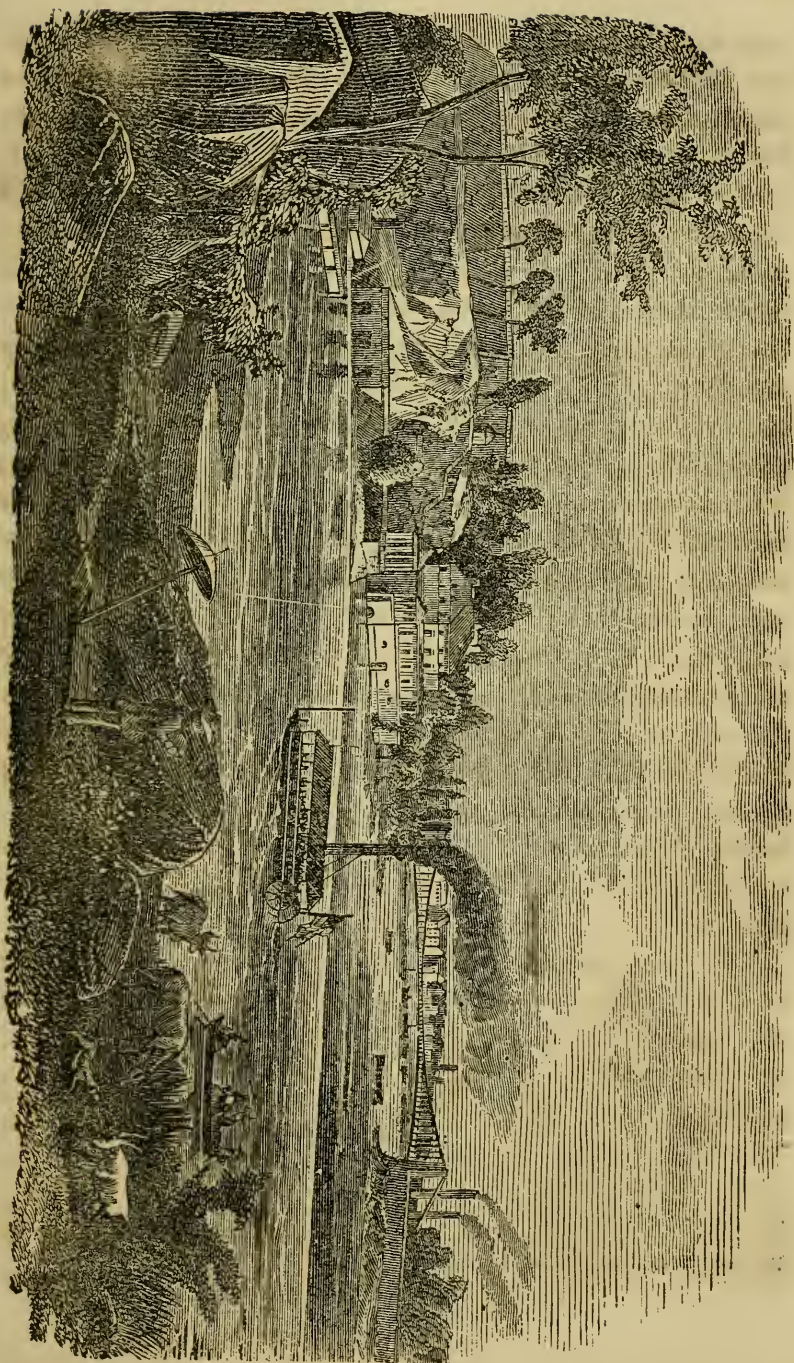
FRANKLIN MARKET, Franklin Avenue, Kensington, consists of two ranges; one extending from Hancock Street to the Germantown Road, the other from Crown Street to the Frankford Road.

ELEVENTH STREET MARKET, MOYAMENSING, Eleventh Street, extends from Shippen to Carpenter Street.

#### WATER-WORKS.

THE FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS, from which the City of Philadelphia is supplied with water, is situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, a short distance above the beautiful Wire Bridge, at which place a water-power was obtained by the erection of a dam across the river. This dam was built by sinking wooden cribs filled with stone; it is 1248 feet long, part being founded upon rock, which is dry at low tide, and the remainder being sunk through mud to rock, in some places to the depth of 30 feet below high tide. This dam was erected in 1819, and has successfully withstood seven freshets, in two instances having as much as ten and a half feet of water flowing over it. The water backed up by the dam is conducted into a forebay on the back and east side of the mill-buildings, the whole of which forebay, as well as the site upon which the mill-buildings stand, was excavated from the solid rock; the length of this race or forebay is 419 feet, and the depth of the excavation necessary to form it was 60 feet. The forebay is 90 feet wide, and 6 feet deep below the top of the dam, which allows a passage of the water to the mill-buildings, on its west side to the wheels, which discharge the water into the river below. The mill-building is of stone, 238 feet long and 56 feet wide, divided into 12 apartments, four of which contain 8 double-acting forcing pumps, 16 inches in diameter, and 6 feet stroke; the other apartments, are forebays leading to eight water-wheels. On the east front of the mill-buildings,





over the pump and forebay chambers, is a terrace 256 feet long, and 26 feet wide, paved with brick, forming a handsome walk along the race. Three of the water-wheels are formed of wood, but the remainder are of cast iron, varying in size from 16 to 18 feet in diameter, all, however, being 15 feet wide. These wheel-pumps are each calculated to raise into the reservoir about one and a half million gallons of water per twenty-four hours; they elevate the water a perpendicular height of 92 feet. Each pump has its own distinct main, of sixteen inches in diameter, running up into the reservoir. The water in the reservoirs, when they are full, is 102 feet above low tide in the Schuylkill, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city. The reservoirs are built with stone walls, paved upon the bottom with bricks laid in cement upon puddled clay. The depth of water in them, when full, is 12 feet 3 inches; there are four main reservoirs, divided by stone walls, containing together 22,031,976 ale gallons. The larger portion of these reservoirs are upon artificial ground, raised in some parts forty feet above the original of the hill. The cost of all the reservoirs was \$133,822. The water passes from the reservoirs to the city through three iron mains, one of 20 inches diameter, one of 22 inches diameter, and one of 30 inches diameter; and is then distributed through the city in pipes from 3 to 30 inches diameter.

There are also the Schuylkill Water Works, three-quarters of a mile above Fairmount. The Delaware Water Works, on the Delaware front, and the Twenty-Fourth Ward Works, on the west side of Schuylkill; making in all a power capable of raising per day, 29,903,932 gallons. The average amount of water pumped each day of the year 1854 was 11,700,786 gallons; which was distributed through the city of Philadelphia, as now consolidated, in 243 miles of iron pipe of different diameters, varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 30 inches, as per following table :

## FAIRMOUNT WORKS.

|                 |                   |                        |                             |                     |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Old City,       | has               | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles | and 135 feet of pipes laid, | and 683 Fire Plugs. |
| Southwark,      | "                 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$       | " 414                       | " 115 "             |
| Moyamensing,    | "                 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$       | " 441                       | " 154 "             |
| <hr/>           |                   |                        |                             |                     |
| Fairmount W'ks, | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "                      | 330                         | " 952 "             |

## SCHUYLKILL WORKS.

|                     |                  |                        |                           |                     |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Spring Garden,      | has              | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles | and 281 feet of pipe laid | and 351 Fire Plugs. |
| Northern Liberties, | "                | 18                     | " 297                     | " 187 "             |
| Peun,               | "                | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$       | " 135                     | " 102 "             |
| <hr/>               |                  |                        |                           |                     |
| Schuylkill Works,   | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "                      | 53                        | 640                 |

## DELAWARE WORKS.

|                 |                  |                        |                             |                     |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Kensington,     | has              | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles | and 000 feet of pipes laid, | and 279 Fire Plugs. |
| Richmond,       | "                | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$        | " 357                       | " 49 "              |
| <hr/>           |                  |                        |                             |                     |
| Delaware Works, | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "                      | 357                         | " 328 "             |

24th Ward has 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles and 371 feet of pipe laid, and 105 Fire Plugs.

|                   |          |                         |                            |                     |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Fairmount Works   | has      | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles | and 330 feet of pipe laid, | and 952 Fire Plugs. |
| Schuylkill Works, | "        | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$        | " 53                       | " 640 "             |
| Delaware Works,   | "        | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$        | " 357                      | " 328 "             |
| 24th Ward Works,  | "        | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$        | " 371                      | " 105 "             |
| <hr/>             |          |                         |                            |                     |
| Together,         | 242 3-16 | "                       | 121                        | " 2,025 Fire Plugs. |

## SPRING GARDEN AND NORTHERN LIBERTIES WATER-WORKS.

—Situated on the east side of the River Schuylkill, about one mile above Fairmount. The engine-house is of granite, constructed in the Egyptian style; the chimney is 83 feet high, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter at the bottom, and 6 feet 4 inches at the top, constructed with double walls throughout.

The building contains three expansive condensing engines, and three double-acting forcing pumps. The steam cylinders



are 36 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke; the pump cylinders are 18 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke. The fly-wheel attached to one engine is 18 feet in diameter, the rim weighing 8840 lbs.; the working velocity is about 13 revolutions per minute.

The boilers are each 13 feet 8 inches in length, by 7 feet 9 inches; they are so arranged that either engine may receive steam from one or both boilers: the steam-pipes, &c., are clothed in woollen and cased in wood; the boilers are enclosed with brick: average working pressure of steam is 16 lbs. to the square inch, and the cut-off valves are worked at half stroke.

There are two ascending mains, of 18 inches diameter each. Total distance from the pump to the reservoir, is 3250 feet; the elevation of the reservoir from low-water mark is 115 feet.

The reservoir is beautifully situated a short distance to the west of Girard College; it is capable of containing 9,800,000 gallons; its depth is 15 feet, the banks of which are composed of earth, the whole being lined with a course of clay and gravel puddle-stuff, and faced with a brick pavement, laid in the bottom flat, and edgewise on the sides. It is divided into two apartments.

There are two distributing mains, 16 inches diameter each.

This valuable work was completed, at a cost of \$159,074 65, in the year 1845.

#### GAS-WORKS.

##### TWENTY-FIRST AND MARKET STREETS.

In the year 1835, the erection of the Philadelphia Gas-works was authorized by the corporation of the city, and a moderate outlay contemplated, for the purpose of testing the economy and usefulness of such an establishment. Many of our most intelligent citizens doubted the propriety of such an under-



taking; and although its accomplishment was secured without any liability on the part of the city, they shrunk from what was considered a novel and unsafe means of furnishing artificial light. Now, happily, all these apprehensions have yielded to an enlarged experience, and we question whether there is any respectable member of the community willing to abandon a system, that, so far, has worked so well. Indeed, in the possession of the Fairmount Water-works and the Philadelphia Gas-works, our citizens occupy a position of proud superiority over those of our sister cities.

The entire area occupied by the old establishment is about seven acres and a half, with a river front of 900 feet. The buildings constituting these works are arranged into two general divisions, A and B. Each division is composed of subordinate sections, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, in A, and 1 and 2 in B.

Every section is a complete and independent gas factory, capable of being worked unconnected with all the others, as a separate and distinct establishment, but the whole are arranged symmetrically, and are susceptible of connexion, so that gas produced in any section may be passed through the purifying apparatus and meter of any other, at will.

The separate buildings comprise two retort-houses, two purifying-houses, two meter-rooms, containing six station meters, four conical governors, two ranges of workshops, coke-sheds and offices, three coal-stores, two perpetual lime-kilns, and eleven gas-holders.

The retort-houses are 195 feet long, and 48 feet wide, comprising eight sections, containing 280 retorts; they are built of brick, and rest upon arches supported by cast iron girders.

The range of offices, meter-room, and workshop, belonging to section A, is 133 feet by 20, the coke-shed 170 by 24 feet, and the coal-shed 80 by 50 feet arranged around a hollow square. The extent of the range of offices, smith-shop, and meter-house

of section B, is 122 by 120 feet; the coke-shed, store-rooms, &c., 270 by 22 feet.

Between the retort-houses is an underground coal-store, 40 by 190 feet, capable of containing 40,000 bushels.

The lime-kilns are built of stone, in the usual form of perpetual kilns.

The southern coal-store is constructed in 13 sections, 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, joined side by side, so that they constitute one building, 100 by 390 feet, with a roof supported on stone piers, 18 feet high; its capacity is about 650,000 bushels.

Connected with section A there are 8 gas-holders, of 50 feet diameter, and 35,000 cubic feet capacity each; with section B, are connected two, of 80 feet diameter, containing 200,000 cubic feet each, and one of 140 feet diameter, with a capacity of one million cubic feet; all of the telescope form. The guide frames of these gas-holders are entirely of cast iron; those of the 80-foot holders, are composed of 6 stands of fluted columns, arranged in pairs, with an entablature to each pair, and raised to three tiers in height, there being 36 columns to each gas-holder, the whole bound together at the top by iron open-work girders. The large holder is guided by twelve sets of columns, standing in groups of three, raised four tiers high; the lower tier is of Tuscan, the second Doric, the third Ionic, and the upper the Corinthian order of architecture. The number of columns is 144, and the whole height of the structure above the coping of the tank, is seventy-four feet, and the depth of the tank thirty-six feet.

At Point Breeze, in 1850, a property containing 70 acres was purchased for the purpose of erecting new works to supply the increased consumption, and at some future period to abandon the present point of manufacture. These works were put in operation in December, 1854.

The connecting main to the gas holders on Market Street, is

three and a quarter miles long, and twenty inches diameter. It is laid along the Passyunk Road to Long Lane, and up the latter to Twentieth Street, along which it passes to Market Street, and thence to Twenty-Second Street, where it enters the large gas-holder by a twenty inch inlet. There are connections between this main and the general system of street mains at two points, both guarded with slide valves; one at Twentieth and Spruce Streets, with the twelve inch main in the latter; the other with a sixteen inch main in Twenty-Second Street, that leads into the Arch Street sixteen inch main. Both these connections are kept shut off during the day, and opened as occasion requires at night. In transmitting the gas through this long conduit, from the Works to the gas-holder, no difficulty of any kind has been experienced, affording satisfactory proof that the proposed plan of supplying the whole city from a single large factory is entirely practicable, as well as economical.

A high standard quality of illuminating gas has been adopted and constantly maintained at these works, by the use of the proper varieties of coals, or by the addition of a proportion of resin when the coals should chance to fall below the proper standard.

The quality aimed at, is that designated "twenty-candle gas;" that is to say, the light of an argand burner, consuming four feet an hour, is equal to that of twenty sperm candles, six to the pound. This quality has generally been obtained, without the aid of resin, by the use of certain varieties of coals from the western part of our own State.

The extent of main pipes laid in the old city, is 629,765 feet; Moyamensing, 95,000 feet; West Philadelphia, 81,980; Frankford, 34,000; Spring Garden, 200,000, making an aggregate of 1,040,745 feet. The number of lights supplied by these works is about 225,000.

SPRING GARDEN DISTRICT GAS-WORKS are located on the east bank of the Schuylkill, below Fairmount.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS-WORKS are situated on Laurel near Beach Street.

THE NAVY YARD.—This national establishment is situated on the banks of the River Delaware in the District of Southwark. The grounds embrace about twelve acres, which were purchased by the General Government, in 1801, for the sum of \$37,500. The present assessment is \$250,000. By an act of Assembly, passed in 1818, no street is to be run through the property, while occupied for its present purpose. The area is enclosed on three sides by a substantial brick wall; the fourth side fronts on the river. The various buildings are the officers' residence, quarters for the marines, &c., the moulding lofts (the most spacious in the country for modelling ships of war), workshops and store-houses,—and two ship-houses, one of them being the largest in the United States. It is 270 feet long, 103 feet high, and 84 feet wide. The other house is 210 feet in length, 80 in height, and 74 in width.

To the south of these houses is

THE UNITED STATES DRY DOCKS.—They consist of a Sectional Floating Dry Dock of nine sections, capable of raising the largest steam vessels and ships of the line. Nine years' experience in the harbour of New York, has proved that this dock for the repairing of vessels possesses the greatest facility for docking, and that it has many advantages over the ordinary stone dock. When the vessel is raised from the water, she rests upon keel and bilge blocks, her entire length being supported by them or by shoring, if desirable, upon a floor as long as may be required, and 105 feet wide. Her keel being above the surface of the water, her whole bottom and bilge are ex-



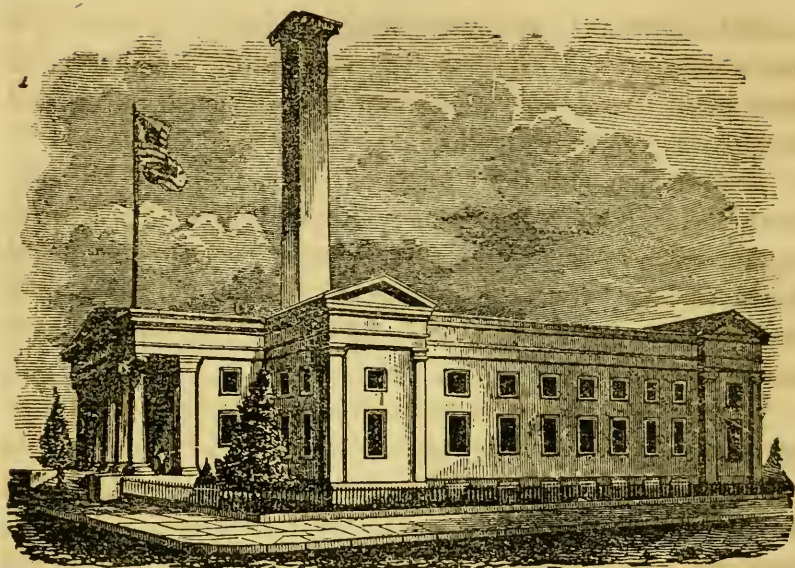
posed to light, and dry air, enabling mechanics to work at a much less cost, and with less danger to health, than when confined to the narrow and wet bottom of a stone dock, rendered dark by the projection of the bilge and guards of a vessel.

In connexion with this Floating Dry Dock, a basin and two sets of level ways have been constructed, multiplying the capacity of the works to that of three of the largest stone docks in the world, each set of ways being fitted to receive the largest steam vessel or ship of the line. The bottom of the basin is horizontal, and 350 feet long, by 226 feet wide, enclosed by a wall of granite, except upon the river front, three feet higher than ordinary high tides. The floor and the walls of the basin rest upon a pile foundation, capped with heavy timbers, covered with 6 inch plank, over which a granite floor, 10 inches thick, has been laid. The masonry of the works is all laid in hydraulic cement. The ways also rest upon piles, capped with timber, covered with large blocks of granite.

When a vessel requires extensive repairs, the floating dock, with the vessel on it, is made to rest on the solid floor of the basin, by letting water into it; a sliding frame, or cradle, is placed under her keel and bilges, and a powerful hydraulic cylinder, connected with the centre way, is attached to the cradle. She is then slid from the floating dock by the hydraulic power upon one of the sets of ways.

The contract price for the Sectional Floating Dry Dock, was \$402,683; and for the basin, two railways, hydraulic cylinder, &c., \$411,059, making for the three capacities or docks the total sum of \$813,742.

These works were commenced in the month of January, 1849, and completed in the month of June, 1851. Colonel Burnett, U. S. Engineer, superintended their construction.



UNITED STATES MINT.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.—This national establishment is located in Chestnut near Broad Street. The act of Congress for the establishment and regulation of a Mint was passed in 1792. In 1829 an additional act was passed for the enlargement of its operations, and in the same year the corner-stone of the present building was laid. It presents a front of 122 feet, divided into a portico 62 feet long, and two wings 30 feet each. The structure is of the Ionic order, taken from a Grecian temple at Athens. The portico is supported by six beautiful pillars, 25 feet high, and 3 feet in diameter. It is a brick edifice faced with marble ashlar.—This is a suitable and extensive establishment for the purpose of coinage. The steam engine and mechanical contrivances used in the milling, stamping, &c., are the most beautiful that can be imagined. Visitors are admitted every day from 9 to 12 o'clock, except Saturdays and Sundays

PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.—There is no possible event that would cause so great a revolution in the world, as the cessation of “The Post.” It would be a sort of imprisonment to the universal mind—a severing of affections—a congelation of thought. It would be building up a wall of separation between the hearts of mother and child, husband and wife, and brother and sister; it would raise Alps between the breasts of friend and friend, and extinguish, as with an ocean, the love that is now breathed out in all its glowing fervour, despite time and space.

If ever man deserved a monument, it was the inventor of writing. Who was he? It is the next best gift to life itself; but without the medium of the post, it would be divested of half its advantages. Government and the wealthy, it is true, could send their messengers; but these would not avail to any extent the merchant, and not at all the tradesman or artisan, who now can receive the most needful intelligence, or kindest effusions of regard, from any distance for almost nothing.

To depict all the interests connected with the post, would be to read the history of human life; there is no interest that concerns the happiness of man carried on and perfected without it. It is the most perfect system of intercourse that has ever been devised,—it scatters wealth and joy in a thousand directions; no place is too remote, no village too insignificant for it to visit. Like the sun dispensing light, it goes its daily round.

The first post established in this city, was in 1683; when William Penn granted authority to Henry Waldy to hold one from Philadelphia to New Castle, whence it connected with one to Maryland. This post went once per week.

In 1700, an act was passed by the Assembly for the establishment of a post-office. In 1753, the daily delivery of letters in the city by carriers, was introduced. In the following year, a mail was established, three times a week, between New York



and Philadelphia, and new and general regulations introduced for the carrying of the mail throughout the country ; for these improvements we are indebted to Benjamin Franklin, the then postmaster. In 1775, the second Congress established a general post-office, under a postmaster-general, located in this city ; Franklin was appointed to the office, with a salary of \$1000 per annum. The communication between distant places at that period (yet it is but a day in the history of our country), was very uncertain. The following amusing instance will illustrate the slow and incorrect manner in which news was then transmitted, and shows us, by an extract from an old newspaper of 1777, published at Nottingham, England, how much in actual advance we are of the "good old times." "On November the 8th, news was received in this town of the total defeat of Washington's army in America, by the British forces under Sir William Howe, on Long Island, near New York.\* Great was the rejoicing thereat ; the church bells were rung, the people met in crowds in the streets, and congratulated each other, speeches were made, guns were fired, and some enthusiastic spirits, not content with these demonstrations, procured a donkey and sat an effigy of Washington upon it, which after being paraded about, was finally burnt with great triumph, at night. The glorious news was further confirmed this morning by a letter received at the Duke of Newcastle's house at Clumber Park." We wonder if an extraordinary gazette ever arrived with a full confirmation of the glorious defeat ?

Since the Revolution, great changes and improvements have been introduced into this national establishment. The mind can hardly realize the vast extent of its operations ; keeping up communications, as it does, not only with every portion of our own country, but with the whole world. From its centre at Washington, its rays diverge in all directions.

\* This battle was fought on the 27th of August, 1776.



The Post-office is situated on the south side of Chestnut St. below Fifth. It is open daily from 5 A. M. to 11 P. M., and two hours in the morning and one and a half in the afternoon, on Sundays. The New York mail closes at 7 A. M., and 5 and 9 P. M.; Boston at 2 and 9 P. M.; Southern at 2, 5, and 9½ A. M. and 9 P. M.; Reading and Pottsville at 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The officers are: Cornelius A. Walborn, Postmaster; Edwin Booth, Chief Clerk; assisted by clerks and carriers.

In addition to the central office, there are also four sub-offices, viz., Northeast, 1206 North Third Street; Northwest, Ridge Avenue above Wallace Street; Western, 41 South Eighteenth Street; Twenty-fourth Ward, Market, west of Thirty-seventh Street.

Besides the usual post-office facilities, Philadelphia possesses the advantage of the most complete City Post in this country. A large number of box stations are scattered over the city, from which letters are collected every two hours; and thousands of letters are thus collected and distributed daily. Careful, intelligent men only are employed as carriers, and as each letter is stamped with the date and hour of delivery, great promptness and reliability are obtained.

Open daily, except Sundays, from 5 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays, from 7½ to 9½ A. M. and 5 to 6½ P. M.

### LINDSAY & BLAKISTON PUBLISH

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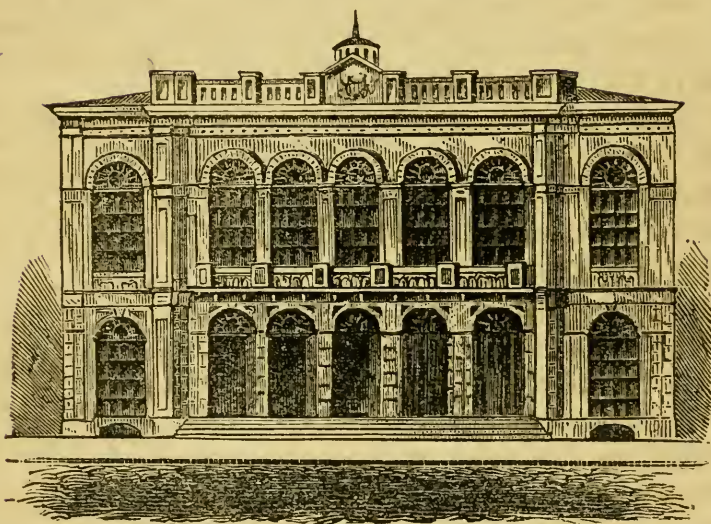
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## CHAPTER II.

## PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.



THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This magnificent establishment stands at the southwest corner of Broad and Locust Streets. The building is an immense structure, having a front of 140 feet on Broad Street, and a depth of 238 feet on Locust Street, and is designed for operatic and dramatic performances, and is the most perfect, perhaps, in all its various departments, of any other in the United States or Europe.

The whole width of the stage is 150 feet; stage proper 90 feet, depth 73 feet. The auditorium is 102 feet in depth from the curtain to the back of the boxes, 90 feet in width, and 70 feet in height to the dome. It has a parquette of ample dimensions, and besides what is called the parquette tier of

boxes, a dress circle, family circle, and gallery. The shape of the auditorium is an oblong, widening somewhat towards the stage, and closed on the opposite sides by a segment, which is considered, by the architects, the most favorable form for acoustics—giving, at the same time, great facilities for obtaining perfect vision, in every part of the house. The arrangement of the proscenium, or front part of the stage, which projects 17 feet in front of the curtain, is quite novel. Six massive, richly gilt columns, each 33 feet high, and 3 feet 6 inches thick at the base, are arranged in a peculiar way, to support the architrave of the stage opening, and form the proscenium boxes on each side, which are splendidly decorated and curtained, thus forming a beautiful frame for the scenic representations. In the centre, over the curtain, is a medallion, with a bas-relief of the head of Mozart, the great composer, who brought the opera up to its culminating point. Over this there are two reclining figures, representing Music and Poetry. All the plastic ornamentation has been carved in wood, in accordance with the substantial character which pervades all parts of the building. The coloring of the proscenium, and all the fronts of the several tiers, is a tinted white, appropriately gilt, which, together with the red paper of the walls, and the dark red plush covering of the seats, presents a very beautiful appearance. The ceiling has been laid out in pannels, painted and gilt in a manner reflecting great credit upon the good taste and skill of the artists engaged upon it. The saloon on the Broad street front, second story, is really a gem in proportions and architectural arrangement. Sixteen Ionic columns support the ceiling, which consists of intersection vaults, after the model of the celebrated Italian ceilings of the *cinque centa* period. Into this saloon, called *Foyer*, from the French, the audience may retire for conversation or promenade, between the acts.

The stage is said, by judges, to be the most perfect one in the United States. The scene paintings were prepared by Mr. Russel Smith, our well-known native artist, Mr. Martin, from Berlin, and Mr. Rivière, from Brussels, all of whom excelled their previous efforts. The first great drop-curtain, prepared by Mr. Martin, consists of rich drapery, ornamented with golden fringes, ropes, and tassels. It is a splendid work of art, and cannot fail to excite universal admiration. Mr. Russel Smith painted the second or between acts drop-curtain, which represents a beautiful view on the *Lago di Como*, so renowned for its charming scenery. Those of our readers who know the artist's ability, need not be told that the subject has been masterly handled.

In this splendid building there is accommodation for 3000 persons, all of whom can be comfortably seated, as follows:

*First-Class Seats.*

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Parquet Proper.....                   | 480 seats. |
| Parquet Circle.....                   | 580 "      |
| First Tier Balcony.....               | 408 "      |
| First Tier Boxes.....                 | 128 "      |
| Six First-class Proscenium Boxes..... | 96 "       |
| Total.....                            | 1692 "     |

*Second-Class Seats.*

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Second Tier Balcony.....               | 424 seats. |
| Second Tier Boxes.....                 | 123 "      |
| Two Second-class Proscenium Boxes..... | 32 "       |
| Total.....                             | 590 "      |

*Third-Class Seats.*

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Ampitheatre..... | 618 seats. |
|------------------|------------|

which, in the aggregate, makes a total of 2900.

The Academy of Music was formally opened on the evening of Tuesday, January 26, 1857; on which occasion the grand



ball-room was formed by flooring over the parquet and stage. An entire floor was laid over the latter, as well as over the parquet; so that there were no unsightly traps or breaks in the floor, to offend the eye or interfere with the movements of the dancers. The sides of the stage were hung with drapery, and, from the centre of the top to the sides, rich hangings were draped, giving the stage the appearance of the interior of an immense *marquée*. The extreme rear of the stage was arranged to represent a grove, with a grotto scene in the background. The artificial grove was filled with beautiful flowering plants, in pots, and among them a neat fountain sent aloft showers of sparkling spray. Several large and handsome chandeliers were suspended over the stage, but the great feature of the lighting arrangements was the huge chandelier, with its hundreds of lights, and its myriads of glittering crystals, suspended from the centre of the dome of the auditorium, and pouring a flood of light around it. (N. Le Brun and G. Runge, Architects.)

The boxes were filled, throughout the evening, with ladies; and the scene, when the *fête* was at its height, was the most splendid of the kind ever witnessed in Philadelphia, and it is not often that so magnificent an affair is seen in any part of the world. There were probably over four thousand persons present, at one time, during the night; and such an array of elegantly dressed ladies was never before seen in Philadelphia.

There are also in operation the —

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, Chesnut above Twelfth Street.

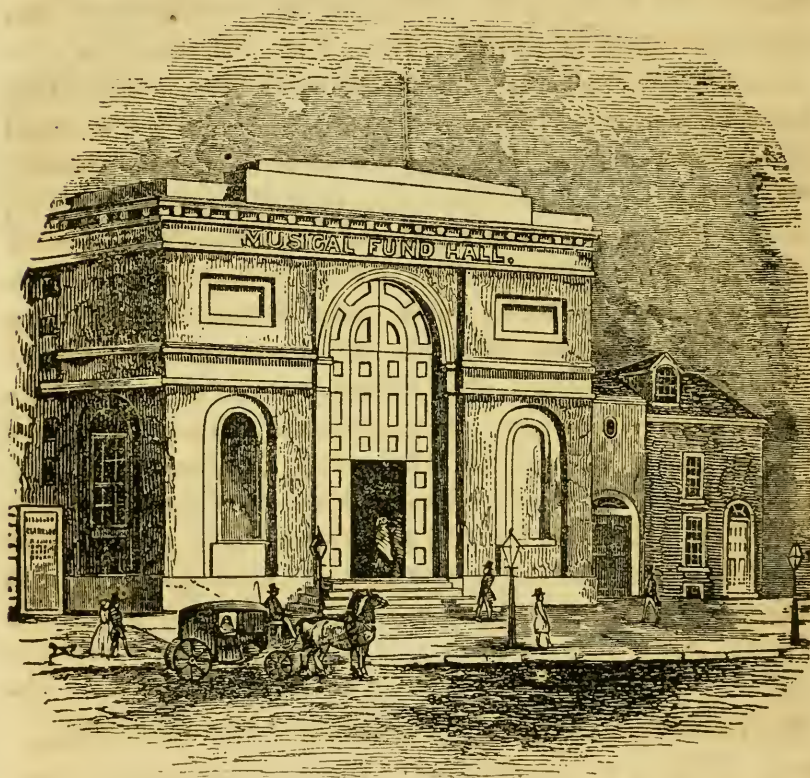
WALNUT STREET THEATRE, northeast corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, Arch above Sixth Street.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S OPERA HOUSE (Ethiopian), Eleventh below Market Street.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, north-east corner Ninth and Walnut.

Besides the theatres, there are several large and splendid halls for exhibitions, concerts, balls, etc.



MUSICAL FUND HALL.

THE MUSICAL FUND HALL is situated in Locust above Eighth Street; it presents a neat and appropriate appearance.

This Institution was founded February 29th, 1820, having for its objects the relief of decayed musicians and their families, the cultivation of skill, and the diffusion of taste in music.

The present building was erected in 1824, at a cost of

27,500 dollars; since that time various improvements have been made, the most important of which was in 1847, when sixteen feet were added to the front, making a saloon of 123 feet in length and 60 feet in width, giving the longest ceiling in the country without being supported by columns.

It has a temporary orchestra on the south end, sufficient for the accommodation of 150 performers. The saloon will seat 2000 persons. This hall, in regard to its musical effects, stands unrivalled.

The lower story contains a supper-room, library of music, a suite of dressing-rooms, and the superintendent's office. There are at present connected with it about 60 life members, 60 professional musicians, and nearly 300 annual subscribers.

The Musical Fund Hall is a favourite with our citizens, being occupied nearly the whole business season, for concerts, balls, lectures, and singing-schools. Its central location and quiet neighbourhood add greatly to its advantages. The superintendent of the Hall, Mr. THOMAS J. BECKET, is at all times on or near the premises, and takes much pleasure in giving information, or exhibiting this really elegant building.

#### PUBLIC SQUARES.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, formerly called the State House Yard. This is a beautiful and favourite promenade. The Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in this Square, by CAPTAIN HOPKINS, of the Navy, July 8th, 1776: hence the name.

Those handsome buildings on Walnut Street, facing this Square, and on Sixth Street, facing the Washington Square, occupy the site of the "Old Prison." During the Revolution, it was the "British Provost," and at one time they had within its gloomy walls over 900 American prisoners, under the charge of the ever-infamous Captain Cunningham. These



brave men were principally those captured at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Many of them died there of hunger and cold: their sufferings as related by eye-witnesses were most heartrending. Crossing over Sixth Street, we enter

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—This is a most delightful spot, rejoicing in almost perpetual verdure; it is also planted with a great variety of beautiful trees, shrubs, and plants. Here bloom alike the towering oak, the lordly pine, the weeping willow, the fragrant almond and magnolia. It is a lovely picture, in the summer, to see this Square animated and enlivened by the fair and gentle,—by the clear, sweet voice of childhood, mingling with the song of the numerous birds, as happy and as innocent as themselves. In olden time, this was the “Potters’ Field,” overgrown with weeds and brambles; the place where the stranger and the friendless found a last resting-place. During the war of Independence, upwards of two thousand soldiers of the American Army, who had died from the effects of their wounds, or the camp fever, were buried in it; the ashes of these brave fellows lie on the line of Walnut by Seventh Street. JOHN ADAMS says in a letter, “I have spent an hour this morning in the congregation of the dead. I took a walk into the Potters’ Field; and I never in my life was so affected with melancholy; the graves of our soldiers, who have been buried during the last summer and winter, are enough to make the heart of stone melt away. The sexton told me that upwards of two thousand soldiers have been buried here; and, by the appearance of the graves and trenches, it is probable to me that he speaks within bounds.”

It was last used for this purpose during the prevalence of yellow fever in 1793, and was finally closed as a place of interment in 1795. It was laid out as a public square in 1815. It is proposed to erect a monument to Washington in the centre plot. When is it to be done? Philadelphians, look at Bunker



Hill monument! New England is true to the memory of the brave; let it no longer be said that the remains of over two thousand of the soldiers of the Revolution lie in your most beautiful Square, their graves unnoticed—nay, in a great measure, forgotten.

FRANKLIN SQUARE,—situated between Race and Vine Streets, and Sixth and Franklin Streets. This is a noble Square, beautifully shaded with trees and shrubbery; it is laid out with great taste, and kept in good order. In the centre is a splendid fountain, with forty jets of water, enclosed by an ornamented iron railing.—The Franklin Square is a favourite place of resort of thousands of our citizens during the warm days of summer.

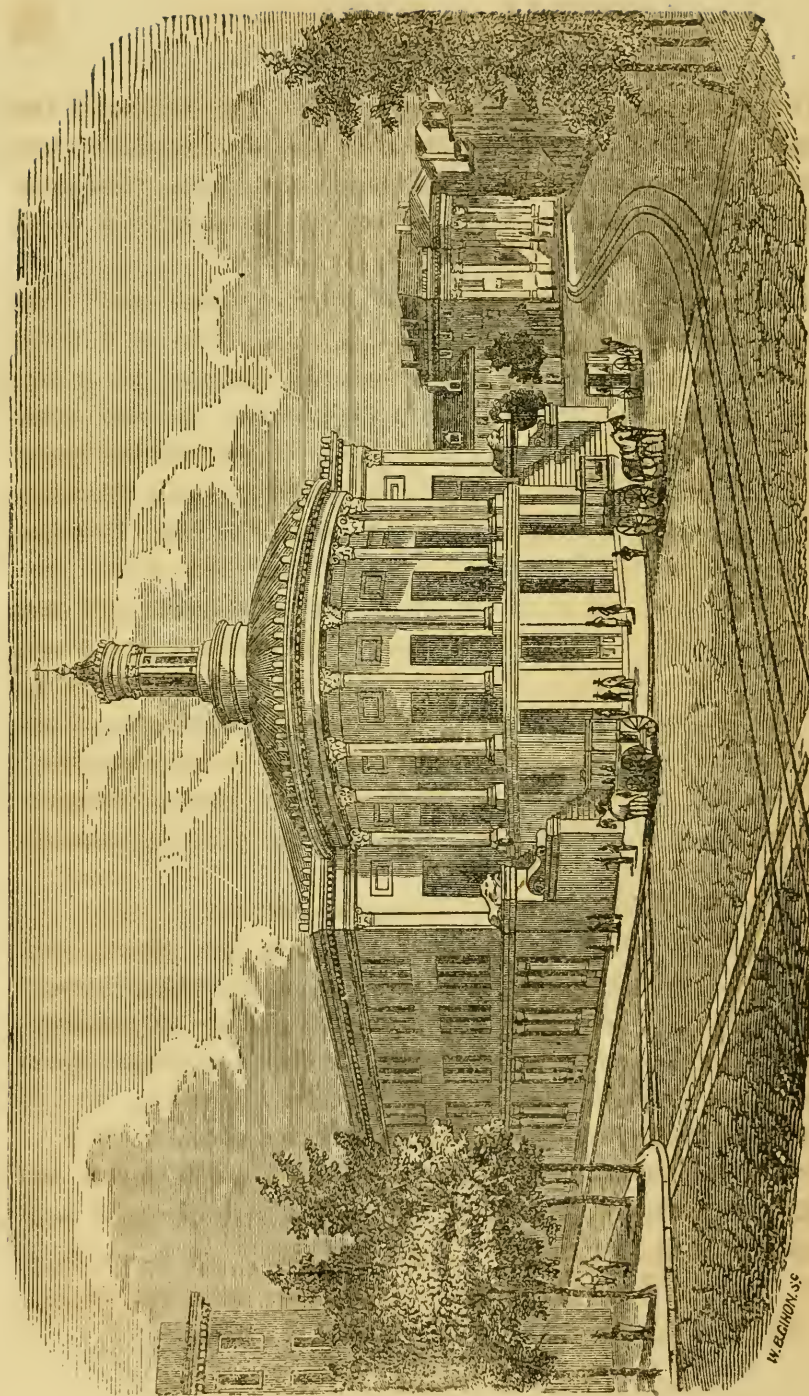
THE PENN SQUARES, Broad and Market Streets, will soon become highly ornamental, having been neatly laid out and planted with choice trees. This was formerly the site of the “Old Water-works.” The vicinity in this neighbourhood has much improved of late years; where once the unsightly Arch Street Prison stood, are now spacious and elegant residences.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, is located in the southwestern section of the city, and

LOGAN SQUARE, in the northwestern part.

JEFFERSON SQUARE, in the southeastern part of the city, between Third and Fourth and Prime and Federal Streets. All these Squares are well lighted at night with numerous gas lamps, and are provided with seats for the accommodation of the public; the grass, trees, &c., are frequently cut and trimmed, and the walks well rolled and kept clean.

Besides the above squares, there are Fairhill Square and Norris's Square, not yet laid out, though it is designed they shall be at an early date.



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, EAST VIEW.

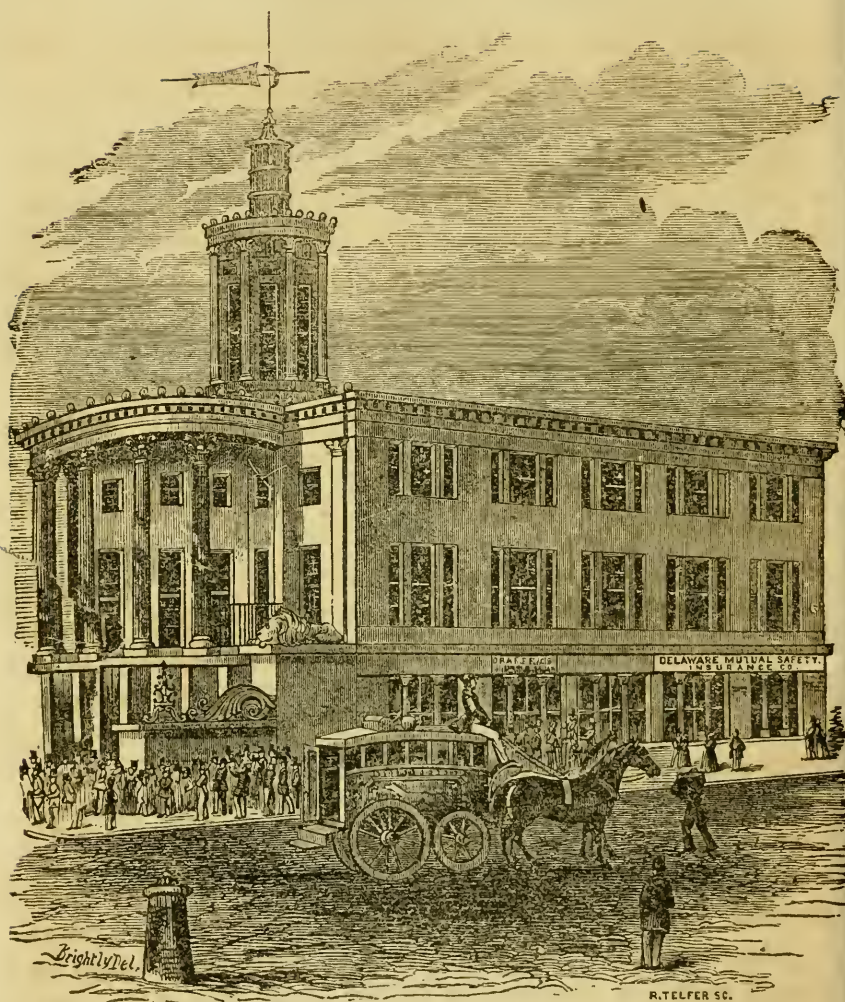
W. B. GILMAN, SC.

## CHAPTER III.

## COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE is a magnificent building, fronting on Walnut, Dock, and Third Streets. It is constructed of the purest Pennsylvania marble, from a design of W. STRICKLAND, Esq. It forms a parallelogram, the eastern front being circular, embellished with a portico recessed, supported by Corinthian columns, standing on a base-ment, which being richly ornamented with sculpture, gives a stately air to the building as viewed from Dock Street. It is three stories high, the lower one being occupied by the Post-Office, on the north, the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, on the northwest, and the Union Mutual Insurance Company, on the southwest corner. The first named Company have a beautifully executed engraving of this building as viewed from Dock below Third Street. The Merchants' Reading Room, in the splendid rotunda on the second story, is ornamented with designs in fresco; the floor is inlaid in Mosaic work. A superb view of the lower part of the city, the River Delaware, &c., is obtained from the cupola. The remainder of the building is rented for commercial offices, &c. The entrance from Dock Street is by semicircular flights of marble steps, on the north and south sides, both of which are ornamented by two gigantic lions, exquisitely cut in marble. The vicinity of the Exchange is one of the most enlivening in the city.





MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NORTH VIEW.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.—The meeting-room of this association is No. 505 Chesnut Street. It is a large and commodious apartment, comfortably furnished, and contains a number of valuable maps, charts, &c., among which is a large chart, showing the projected railroad routes to the Pacific Ocean, executed under the direction of S. W. Roberts, Esq.



The officers of the Board consist of a president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and a board of twenty-one directors.

The object of the Board of Trade, is to make the association a point of practical union among the business men of Philadelphia, where suggestions can profitably be exchanged for the promotion of local interests, and where harmony of action can be secured by the contact of intelligence and experience.

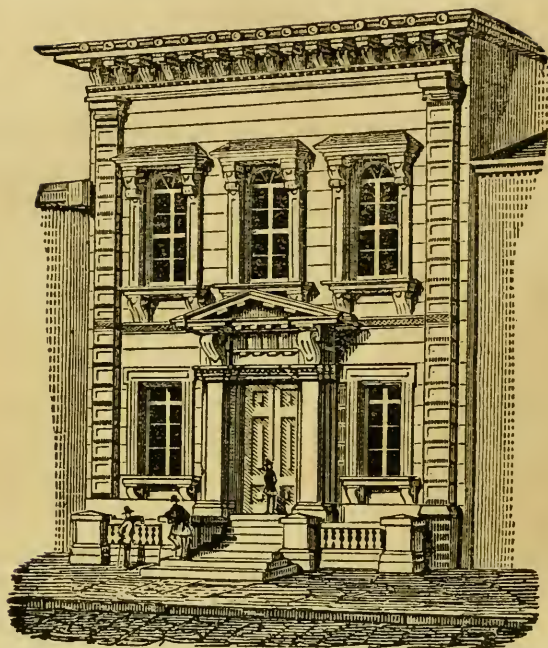
#### BANKS.

The BANKS of Philadelphia may with propriety be numbered among the public buildings; and, taken as a whole, are certainly more beautiful as specimens of architecture, than those of any other city in this country.

The first of these institutions which we notice, is the Bank of North America, the first established in the United States; being founded in view of the depressed state of the public finances, by Congress, in December, 1781. It is believed that this establishment, together with the exertions of ROBERT MORRIS, one of its principal originators, saved the treasury from bankruptcy, and was eventually the restorer of sound credit, and a good circulating medium. An additional act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1782. This was, however, repealed in 1785. In 1787, a new charter was granted, which has subsequently been renewed. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The present banking-house, situated on the north side of Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, is an elegant building, constructed of brown stone, presenting to our city a fine example of the Florentine style of architecture.

Mr. WATSON, in his annals of Philadelphia, tells us that this bank commenced its career with "coin sent out from France, at the instance of Robert Morris, by M. De Chaumont."

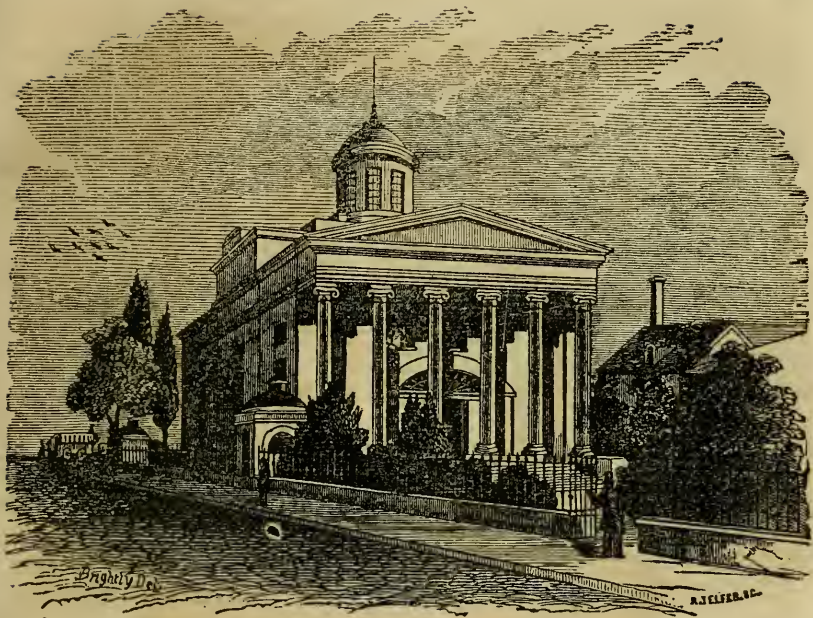


BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

it was landed at Boston ;” he also adds, that this generous stranger “extended to Mr. Morris’s widow,” in after years, “an annual pension.” From the Government, which her husband had so nobly served, this lady never received any substantial benefit.

THE FARMERS’ AND MECHANICS’ BANK, Chestnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, was incorporated in 1809. capital stock, \$2,000,000. The building recently erected by the directors of this institution is of white marble, and in point of beauty, is one of the most attractive in the city.

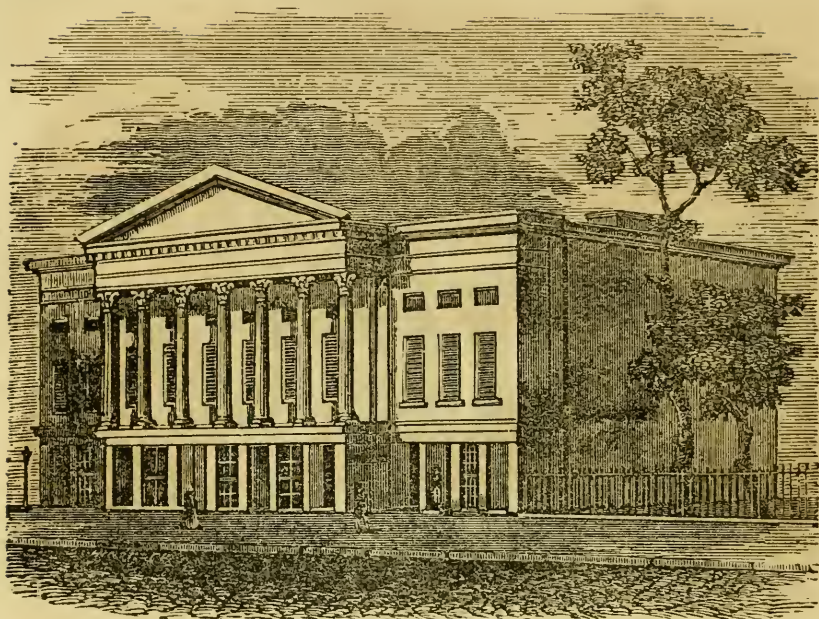
THE MECHANICS’ BANK was chartered in the year 1814, and has a capital of \$800,000. Its banking-house is a neat and graceful edifice, located in Third below Market Street.



THE LATE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, Second below Chestnut Street, was chartered in the year 1793, with a capital of \$2,500,000. The banking-house of this institution is one of the most beautiful specimens of Grecian architecture in this country. The building is constructed of Pennsylvania marble. It is designed from the Temple of the Muses, near Athens; with two porticos, of six Ionic columns each. The principal room is lighted from an elegant dome, which, together with the entire roof is covered with marble. The corner stone of this classic edifice was laid in April, 1799, and the structure completed in 1801. The building has been sold to the United States Government for a Post-office. This Bank failed in 1857, before the new building in Chesnut Street was finished.



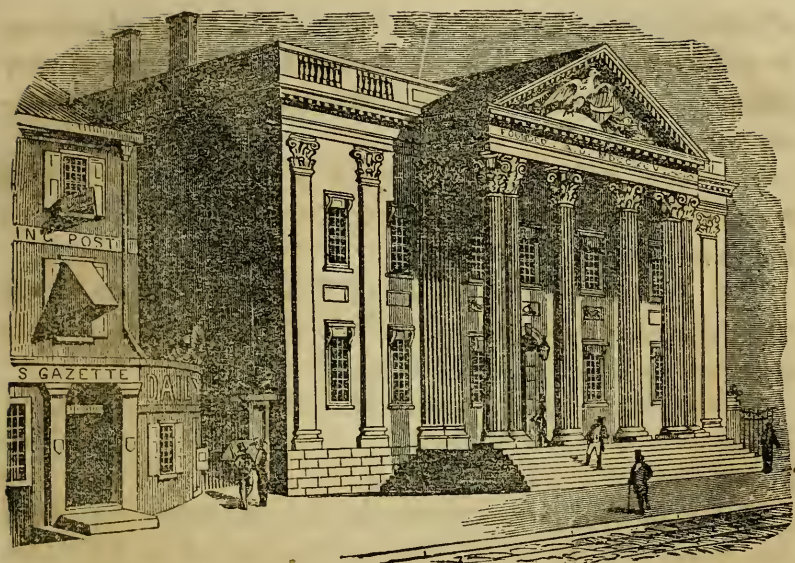


WESTERN BANK.

THE WESTERN BANK occupies the building at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets. This banking establishment was chartered in the year 1832, and has a capital of \$500,000. The front of this structure consists of an elegant portico of the Corinthian order, resting on a basement flanked by wings. The counting-room of the institution is in the west wing, which is approached by a flight of marble steps, ascending from Chestnut Street, adjoining the portico. The basement is fitted up into spacious stores, the westernmost one of which is occupied by the Girard Life Insurance Company.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, a substantial and imposing granite building, on Chestnut above Fourth Street, was chartered in 1804, and has a capital stock of \$1,800,000.\* This institution formerly occupied a portion of the building at the S. W. corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets.





GIRARD BANK.

THE GIRARD BANK, Third opposite Dock Street. This stately edifice was built originally for the first United States Bank; subsequently it was occupied by the wealthy individual whose name it bears, as his banking-house. Here, from early morning until 3 o'clock, P. M., he transacted in person his extensive concerns as a banker, and instructed and received reports from his numerous agents and captains of his vessels. After banking hours he retired to his farm, where he enjoyed the pleasure of rural employments until the evening, when he again returned to his bank, where the midnight hour found him examining and scrutinizing the accounts of his clerks with a keenness of inspection peculiar to himself. In the study of Girard's history we cease to wonder at his magical success. His secret lay in the patient application of a sagacious mind to the single object of accumulation. It is in vain to say, that with some, all things seem to prosper, while beneath the touch

of others everything withers and dies. The secret of success, so well understood by this remarkable man, is not so very difficult to solve after all; it lies in a word, and that is, Perseverance.

The present Bank was chartered in the year 1832, with a capital of \$5,000,000. In 1847, it was re-chartered, with a reduced capital,—\$1,250,000.

THE BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES, stands on the north side of Vine, east of Third Street. This institution was chartered in 1814. Capital, \$500,000.

COMMERCIAL BANK, south side of Chesnut, corner of Hudson's Alley. Chartered in 1814, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

BANK OF COMMERCE, formerly the Moyamensing Bank. Incorporated in the year 1832, with a capital of \$250,000. Located in Chestnut St., west of Second St., in a handsome brown-stone building.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, at the N. E. corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, was incorporated in 1858, with a capital of \$130,000.

UNION BANK, N. E. corner of Third and Arch Streets, was incorporated in 1857, with a capital of 127,000.

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.—Incorporated in 1826. Capital, \$350,000. The building is a handsome edifice, pleasantly located on the northwest corner of Vine and Sixth Streets.

SOUTHWARK BANK.—This institution was incorporated in 1825, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The banking-house stands in Second below South Street.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, northwest corner of Third and Vine Streets. This institution was chartered in the year 1832, with a capital of \$600,000.

KENSINGTON BANK, Beach Street below Master, was incorporated in 1826. Capital, \$250,000.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, corner of Spruce and Second Streets, incorporated in 1847, with a capital of \$150,000.

CITY BANK, Sixth Street, north of Market. Incorporated, 1855. Capital, \$500,000.

CONSOLIDATION BANK, Third Street, below Callowhill. Incorporated, 1855. Capital, \$500,000.

COMMONWEALTH BANK, Chestnut Street, above Fourth. Incorporated, 1857. Capital, \$500,000.

#### SAVINGS-BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND, Walnut street, between Third and Fourth Streets. This institution was incorporated in 1819. It is open for deposits on Mondays and Thursdays.

WESTERN SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION, 10th and Walnut. Incorporated in 1847. Open for deposits daily, except Sunday. "We have seen," says a writer in a London paper, "a very handsome Temperance Hall, built out of penny subscriptions, with the motto, cut in stone :

"Wise pennies bought it.  
Who would have thought it!"

True enough, who would have thought it? yet this started in the mind of "a canny Scot,"—the idea of Penny Savings Banks, which have since been eminently successful. In one city, with a population of 40,000 inhabitants, no less than 5,000 have made deposits, which during six months amounted to over \$5,000, or an average of over one dollar each. As will be readily supposed, these deposits belong to a class which heretofore never aspired to the thought of an ordinary Savings Bank, with its comparatively speaking high scale of deposits. They are open every evening for the receipt of the smallest sums. Consider this subject, citizens of Philadelphia. Think of the advantage of having converted the eighth part of an entire town population into habits of self-denial and frugality; of giving to so many persons, a stake in the country, a stake not small to them;—



and you cannot view the result as otherwise than important. We think this excellent system might be introduced into this city, with great advantage. "Take care of your pennies," is a wise adage. We confess to have now some faith in the proverb



PENN BUILDING.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This building (formerly occupied by the Company) is a point of much interest in the thoroughfare where it is placed, from its decided beauty and originality. It is entirely of cast iron, and was the first building of this material erected in Philadelphia. The first story is a series of semi-octagons, supporting an order highly enriched. Over the front entrance, resting on an ornamented dais, is a cast iron statue of William Penn, weighing six hundred pounds. Arcades of beautiful windows, rise

above this point to the fourth story, which terminates with a highly-decorated cornice, supported by consoles, &c. Above this, is the fifth story, which forms an appropriate finish to the whole edifice.

The mode of construction is dissimilar to any iron building in this country or Europe, many of the plates being not over one-fourth of an inch thick, and none over half an inch; the whole space occupied by the wall being less than seven inches. These plates are jointed and bolted together in a novel method, highly creditable to the skill of the contractor, Mr. J. SINGERLY, who has carefully carried out a design, improved by the patient effort of the architect, Mr. J. B. CUMMINGS, to construct an iron building without waste of material.

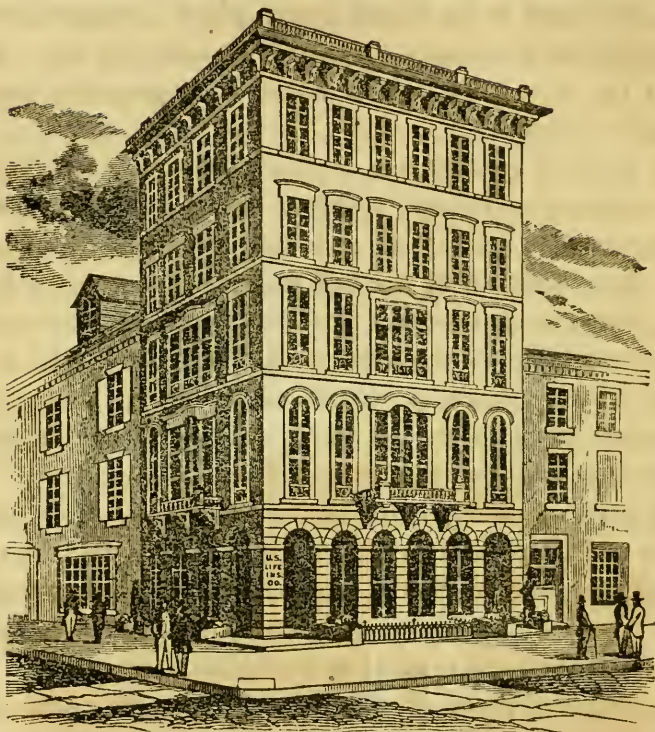
The style of architecture is the modern or florid Italian. Besides the principal entrance on Third Street, there is an additional one on Dock Street, leading to the upper stories.

The Company's office\* is elaborately finished, and the furniture is of the most tasteful and substantial character.

The neighbourhood of this interesting edifice abounds in public buildings, offices, &c. On the opposite side of Third Street stands the Girard Bank, and facing the south front is the Merchants' Exchange, in which the stranger will find the Post-Office, Commercial Reading-rooms, the apartments of the Board of Trade, the Board of Brokers, together with several Insurance Offices, &c. In Walnut Street, below Third, is situated the Farquhar Building, at once chaste and ornamental, while to the east of the Exchange is seen the Pennsylvania Bank. This latter structure, as viewed from Dock Street, forms an object of much attraction. This vicinity is also the starting-point for omnibuses running to the various parts of the city and adjoining districts.

VANDYKE BUILDING, southeast corner of Third and Chestnut Streets. In the construction of this edifice, the architect

\* Now in Chestnut Street, near Tenth Street.



VANDYKE BUILDING.

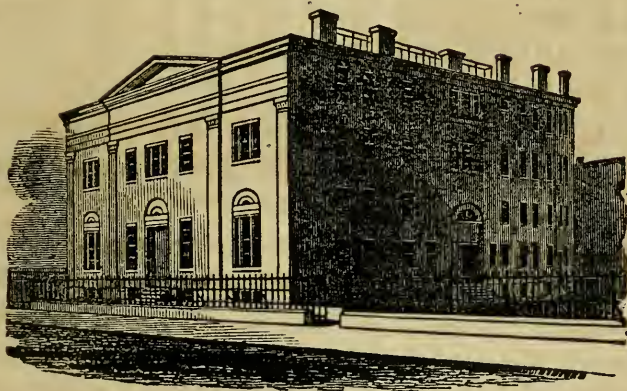
has judiciously adapted his plan to the limited space allotted him, and has designed the exterior in a tasteful and scientific manner. The building is of brown stone, in the Italian style, and is five stories high. The first floor is occupied by the United States Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, an institution of the most substantial and honourable character, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. The upper stories are occupied by agencies, commercial offices, &c.

In the vicinity of this great central business stand are many elegant and beautiful stores, Banks, &c., lately erected. The most prominent are, the Bank of North America, the Granite Building, Ledger Office, and Jayne's Buildings.



## CHAPTER IV.

## EDUCATION.



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Ninth Street below Market, was established in 1750 as a charity school and an academy, through the exertions of a few public-spirited individuals, among whom Dr. Franklin was prominent,—chartered and endowed in 1750, erected into a college in 1755, and into a University in 1779.

The building first occupied by this school, was that known as "The Old Academy," in Fourth below Arch Street, originally built as a meeting-house by the friends of the Rev. G. Whitfield. This society, in disposing of the premises, reserved the

right of a meeting hall in it for ever, for the use of itinerant preachers. Within the past two years this old and celebrated edifice has been removed, and a new and elegant structure of brick erected on its site. It is still a school attached to the University.

In 1798, the trustees purchased from the State, the President's House, built for the accommodation of the President of the United States. This spacious building, three stories high and 100 feet square, enlarged in 1807 for the convenience of the Medical Department, was taken down in 1828, when the present ones were erected. They are each 85 feet front, by 112 deep, surrounded by an open area, separated from the street by a neat and substantial iron railing.

This Institution comprises four departments, viz., the academical, the collegiate, the medical, and the law. The professors are of the highest standing in the various departments, and the school ranks second to none.

The Faculty consists of a Provost and a Vice-Provost, a Professor of Moral Philosophy, a Professor of Mathematics, an Emeritus Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, a Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, a Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and a Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Besides these, there is a Professor of French, for voluntary classes in that language; and Professors of American History; of Chemistry applied to the Arts; and of Natural History,—by whom Lectures are occasionally given.

The college year extends from the eighth day of September, to the third day of July (in which month the Commencement is held), with two vacations of one week each at Christmas, and at the beginning of April. Tuition, \$75 a year.

The catalogue of the last college year contains the names of ninety-five students

The Law Department was instituted in 1850. The course consists of two terms, of six months each, commencing on the first Monday in November, each year.

GIRARD COLLEGE (See Frontispiece).—This really magnificent College is situated on Ridge Avenue, about two miles from Market Street. It was founded by Stephen Girard, and is designed for the gratuitous instruction and support of destitute orphans. Mr. Girard was a native of France, having emigrated to this country at an early age, and settled in Philadelphia, where, by unwearied industry and judicious management, he accumulated a noble fortune, the larger portion of which he bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia for the erection and support of this institution, and improving the city.

This College is one of the most beautiful structures of modern times, as a work of art alone, and a monument of private munificence to the cause of education such as few countries in the world possess.

The corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1833, the buildings were completed in 1847, and the Institution went into operation on the 1st of January, 1848.

The general design of the main building is that of a Greek temple; having eight columns on each end, and eleven on each side, including the corner columns both ways.

The superstructure rests on a stylobate or basement, consisting of eleven steps, which extend around the entire edifice, thus imparting a pyramidal appearance to the superstructure, which conveys an idea of great solidity, and at the same time affords an approach to the peristyle from all sides.

The order of architecture in which the exterior is composed, is the Corinthian: the columns are 6 feet in diameter, and 55 feet in height; the bases are 9 feet 3 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 2 inches high; the capitals are 8 feet 6 inches high,



and 9 feet 4 inches wide on the face of the abacus. The corner columns have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches more diameter than the intermediate ones, for the purpose of overcoming the apparent reduction in their size, arising from their insulated position.

The shafts are composed of fruster, measuring from 2 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 3 inches in height, accurately jointed, and set on milled lead; each shaft is channeled in 24 semicircular flutes, with fillets terminating under the capital in water leaves.

The capitals are each constructed in four courses;—the first, consisting of a single piece, 1 foot 7 inches in height, embracing an annular row of sixteen water leaves; the second, likewise composed of a single block, measuring 33 inches in height, contains an annular row of eight acanthus leaves; the third consists of two pieces, with a vertical joint running through the middle, measuring 35 inches in height, and embraces the volutes and the cauliculi; the fourth constitutes the abacus, the height of which is 15 inches: this course is composed of four pieces, the vertical joints being hid by honeysuckles dovetailed into the bell, thus making each capital to consist of twelve separate pieces, all securely dowelled and cramped together, and the joints so disposed as not to be observed.

The architrave over each intercolumniation consists of four blocks of marble, 21 feet 5 inches in length, 4 feet 2 inches in height, and 1 foot  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, extending from column to column.

The cornice consists of congeries of mouldings, enriched with a dentil band, and crowned with a sculptured cymatium of 2 feet 4 inches in height. The extreme projection of the cornice from the face of the architrave is 4 feet, and its height 7 feet 6 inches. The whole height of the entablature is 16 feet 4 inches, and of the pediment, from the top of the cymatium, 17 feet 8 inches, making the height from the top of the columns to the apex of the pediment, 34 feet.

The cella or body of the building is 111 feet wide, by 169 feet long, and 56 feet 8 inches high, including the architrave, which corresponds with that of the peristyle. The corners of cella are finished with projecting antæ of 5 feet 6 inches in the width, having bases to correspond with those of the columns.

The doors of entrance are in the north and south fronts; each door measures 16 feet wide and 32 feet high, in the clear, trimmed on the outside with moulded antepagmenta of 2 feet 7 inches in width, and crowned with a projecting cornice supported by richly-carved consoles.

Each flank is pierced with twenty windows, four of which open into each room, and one on each flight of stairs; those which open into the rooms, are grouped and divided by Greek antæ, surmounted by architraves and cornices.

The roof is composed of marble tiles, four and a half feet long, four feet wide, and three-fourths inches thick in the middle, the sides being elevated an inch and a half above the general surface, to prevent the water running into the joints; each of these joints is covered with a marble saddle, hollowed out on the inner side, so as to embrace the ridges on the two adjacent tiles. The weight of each of these tiles is 776 lbs., and of each saddle 214 lbs., the whole number of tiles is 2064, and of saddles 2061; the aggregate weight of the tiles and saddles is 906 tons; in addition to which, the marble chimney-tops, and cast iron skylights, weigh 20 tons, and the lead, &c., of the gutters,  $43\frac{1}{2}$  tons; making the entire weight of the roof, exclusive of the brick-work which supports it,  $969\frac{1}{2}$  tons! The skylights are of cast iron tiles and saddles, so formed as to present an appearance, corresponding to the rest of the roof; in the centre of each tile two lights of glass are inserted, measuring 19 inches in width, 42 in length, and half an inch in thickness.

The building is three stories high, the first and second being

25 feet from floor to floor, and the third story 30 feet in the clear to the eye of the dome; each story is divided into four rooms, each 50 feet square, and vestibules.

The vestibules in the first story, and the lobbies over them in the second and third stories, occupy the northern and southern ends of the building; they are each 25 by 50 feet, exclusive of the space occupied by the stairways. The vaulting of each vestibule and lobby, springs from marble entablatures, supported by eight columns and as many antæ. The shafts of these columns are each composed of a single piece; the order of those in the first story is Ionic, in the second, a modified Corinthian, from the Tower of the Winds at Athens, and the third, a similar style, only somewhat lighter and more ornate.

All the rooms and vestibules are vaulted with bricks; those of the basement, first and second stories, with groin arches, and those of the third story, with pendentive domes springing from the floor, the horizontal or springing line being four feet square, with bands. These bands form semicircular arches on the four walls of each room, and from their angles at the floor, spring the pendentives. The horizontal section of each room is thus resolved into a circle at the top of the bands, and crowned with a dome; the dome, as well as the pendentive and bands, is enriched with deep cofferings, and the eye of the dome is finished with an ornamental fret, and covered with an inner skylight of 16 feet in diameter. The stairways are situated in the four corners of the building; they are all composed of white marble, and are five feet three inches in width, with two landings or quarter paces in each story; they are constructed on the "geometrical plan." All these stairways and landings are finished with rich balustrades of cast iron, and mahogany rails, springing from massy marble newels. The dome over the stairways is similar in construction to those in the rooms.



The outbuildings are each 52 feet by 125 feet long, and three stories high, with a basement 7 feet above the surface of the ground; they are all faced with marble and roofed with copper.

The easternmost building embraces four separate and complete dwelling-houses, for the officers of the Institution. The others are fitted up for the accommodation of the pupils, their tutors, governesses, and domestics.

An additional building has recently been erected, to the west, for water purposes. The water is raised by a steam engine in the cellar, from a large well, and forced into tanks in the upper story. All the washing and drying, together with the baking, &c., is done by steam in this building.

The whole establishment is enclosed by a wall ten feet high, which is in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Girard's will. It has been named "the ugly wall;" and we think justly so, when the splendid edifices it incloses are taken into consideration.

There are two gates of entrance, one on the north and one on the south front of the main edifice.

The college grounds contain about 41 acres, the eastern portion of which is laid out in grass-plats, and gravel and paved walks, between and around all the buildings. The western portion of the estate, which contains 20 acres, is laid out in gardens, &c.; a convenient farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings, have been erected on it.

The whole cost of this magnificent college, including the improvements of the grounds, &c., was \$1,933,821 78, which is \$66,198 22 within the amount specified by Mr. Girard, for the erection and endowment of the Institution.

The whole of this building has been erected in strict accordance with the will of its founder, with the exception of the portico, and that is justified by the proviso, that "utility and good taste should be left to determine in particulars not speci-

fied in the will." Let those who object, look at the building, and say whether it would have been a tasteful object without the portico.

Last year, the remains of Mr. Girard were removed from the churchyard, Spruce and Sixth Streets, and now rest temporarily in the lower vestibule, on the south end of the building, beneath a statue of himself, beautifully cut in marble. It is said to be a good likeness.

There is no country that possesses, either among the ruins of ancient or the work of modern days, a more beautiful structure than this, or one in which chasteness of design, richness of decoration, and exquisite skill of workmanship, are more happily combined; and it is a subject of congratulation that every part of it was executed by American workmen.

The number of orphans at present in the College is 370. The "will" is the governing principle of the Institution; it provides that the orphans shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprising, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages, and such other sciences and learning as the capacities of the pupils may merit or warrant.

It further directs that the orphans should be admitted between the age of six and ten years, and that those who merit it shall remain in the college until between the age of fourteen and eighteen years, when they are to be bound out to some useful occupation, such as agriculture, mechanical trades, arts, &c.

The officers and teachers of the Institution at present comprise a president, a secretary, three professors, two physicians, a matron, an assistant matron, five male teachers, twelve female teachers, and a steward.

Clergymen, under no circumstances, according to the will of Mr. Girard, can be admitted within the precincts of the College

Tickets of admission can be obtained by applying to any of the Directors, of whom the following is a correct list for 1862 : —Morton McMichael, President, 132 S. Third Street, *ex-officio* member of all standing committees; James J. Boswell, 400 Chestnut Street; George C. Bower, north-east corner of Sixth and Vine Streets; Henry C. Corfield, 120 North Delaware Avenue; Robert M. Foust, 419 Walnut Street; Augustus Heaton, 507 Commerce Street; Charles M. Jackson, M. D., 418 Arch Street; E. Harper Jeffries, 428 Market Street; George W. Nebinger, M. D., south-east corner of Passyunk Avenue and Washington Avenue; Albert C. Roberts, north-east corner of Eleventh and Vine Streets; Algernon S. Roberts, 320 Walnut Street; Henry Yale Smith, M. D., Tenth Street above Catharine; Richard Vaux, 524 Walnut Street; William Welsh, 218 South Delaware Avenue; Henry W. Arey, Secretary, 257 South Ninth Street.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of Pennsylvania well knew the importance of education, and encouraged its diffusion. The illustrious Penn says, in his Frame of Government: "Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; but, if men be bad, let the government be ever so good, they will warp and spoil it, to their turn. Those, therefore, who make a good government must keep it, viz., men of wisdom and virtue; which qualities, because they are not inherited, must be propagated by a national education of youth." No system of general education was, however, attempted during our colonial existence. The patriots who framed the first State constitution, provided "that a school or schools shall be established in each county by the



legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, and that all useful learning shall be duly encouraged, in one or more universities."

The Constitution of 1790 directed that "the legislature should, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

Notwithstanding these provisions, little was done by public authority towards promoting this great national cause, until the year 1818, when the act "to provide for the education of children at the public expense, within the city and county of Philadelphia," was passed.

This act was the foundation of our system of common schools. The intelligent regarded the success of this experiment with deep solicitude, and they soon had reason to be gratified with the results.

In the Lancasterian system, then popular, there were, however, serious and inherent defects, and the controllers and directors became convinced that a radical change was necessary. It was made; and the monitors were succeeded by assistant teachers.

In the year 1828, the controllers were authorized to establish schools for the instruction of children under five years of age; and in 1832, a model infant school was opened. Secondary schools were subsequently established, and the infant schools changed to primary.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, at the corner of Broad and Green Streets, presents externally quite an ornamental appearance. It is built of the best quality of pressed brick, and is in front 100 feet wide, with a depth on Green Street of 75 feet. The plainness of the extended front is relieved by projections and recesses in the line of the outer wall, by a horizontal line

of marble work separating the first story from those above, by a large main entrance in the middle, by the cornice, by the square tower and the dome of the observatory above. Internally, each story is separated into two equal parts by a hall 16 feet wide. The building contains one large lecture room, capable of seating 600 persons ; two cabinets ; a chemical laboratory ; a hat room ; a library, and sixteen recitation rooms, besides the observatory and a calculating room adjoining. One of the best views of the city may be had from the roof of the observatory, which is 112 feet above the level of the street. The different stories are connected by wide stairways, and the building has admirable facilities for the movements of the classes, as well as for being instantly cleared in case of fire, or other accident. It is heated and ventilated by four of Chilson's furnaces, having registers and ventilators in each room.

Since the establishment of the Philadelphia High School, in October, 1838, upwards of 3900 students have enjoyed its benefits. The average number attending the school at present is about 550. The course of studies is well calculated to prepare the students for an active career, alike honorable to themselves, and useful to their country. These studies comprise moral, mental, and political science ; theoretical and practical mathematics ; astronomy, civil engineering, anatomy, and physiology ; natural history, belles-lettres, and history ; elocution, French, Latin, natural philosophy, chemistry, drawing, writing, book-keeping, and phonography.

The examinations of candidates for admission are held semi-annually, in February and July. Candidates, to be admitted, must be at least thirteen years of age ; must have passed at least one year in one of the public schools of the City of Philadelphia, and must show, on examination, that they can read, write, and spell correctly, and that they have a good knowledge

of the Constitution and history of the United States, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra and mensuration.

In the year 1819, there were in the first school district 10 schools, 2845 pupils, and 10 teachers. At present there are 304 schools, 940 teachers, and 56,000 scholars.

The number and designation of these schools are, 1 High, 1 Normal, 55 Grammar, 48 Secondary, 156 Primary, and 43 unclassified, all under the direction of 24 controllers and 315 directors, distributed throughout the twenty-four sections, comprising the city of Philadelphia.

These schools, since their organization, have been continued with increasing interest, by the controllers and directors. Our citizens regard their support as a social requirement and public obligation, their efficiency and usefulness being abundantly manifest, from the great number annually emanating from them, instructed in all the useful branches of education.

To render the instruction in the public schools still more perfect, the controllers and directors were authorized to establish the Normal School, for the instruction of female teachers, which was done in 1848. The instruction of the pupils in this school, consists of a thorough training in all the branches taught in the public schools, with reference to teaching, together with such a course of mental and moral discipline, as shall improve the understanding, and elevate the character. The course of instruction extends through a term of two years, and is the very best that could possibly be adopted to accomplish the design of its establishment.

The examination of candidates for admission is semi-annual, in February and July. To be admitted as a pupil, the candidate must be fifteen years of age, and must be proficient in orthography, definition of words, reading, English Grammar, History of the United States, arithmetic, and penmanship, and



must have attended one of the Public Grammar Schools of this district for one year. Previous to admission, she must declare her intention to pursue the business of teaching in the Public Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The principal school-houses in the city are all substantial brick edifices, principally three stories high, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate from 500 to 1000 pupils.

The OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLERS of the Public Schools is in the first story of the Athenæum Building, Sixth street below Walnut.

HIGH SCHOOL, S. E. corner of Broad and Green sts.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Sergeant below Tenth st.

We give the names and locations of the principal Grammar Schools in the city :

WECCACOE SCHOOL, cor. Second and Reed sts.

JACKSON SCHOOL, Federal st. below Twelfth.

WHARTON SCHOOL, Fifth st. below Washington.

MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL, Catharine st. above Third.

RINGGOLD SCHOOL, cor. Eighth and Fitzwater sts.

SOUTH-EAST SCHOOL, Front st. below Pine.

COLORED SCHOOL, Sixth st. near Lombard.

NORTH-EAST SCHOOL, New st. near Front.

SOUTH-WEST SCHOOL, Twenty-third st. above Lombard.

LOCUST STREET SCHOOL, cor. Twelfth and Locust sts.

ZANE STREET SCHOOL, Zane st. above Seventh.

NORTH-WEST SCHOOL, Race st. above Broad.

MADISON SCHOOL, New Market st. above Noble.

MIFFLIN SCHOOL, Third st. above Brown.

WARNER SCHOOL, Robertson st. above Parrish.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS SCHOOL, Garden st. below Buttonwood.

MONROE SCHOOL, Buttonwood st. below Eleventh.

HANCOCK SCHOOL, Coates st. below Twelfth.

LIVINGSTON SCHOOL, Twenty-third st. above Callowhill.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL, Fifth st. above Poplar.

HARRISON SCHOOL, Master st. above Second.

MORRIS SCHOOL, Palmer st. above Duke.

CARROLL SCHOOL, Richmond.

PENN SCHOOL, S. E. cor. Eighth and Thompson sts.

MANAYUNK SCHOOL, Manayunk.

ROXBOROUGH SCHOOL, Roxborough.

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL, Germantown.

HARMONY SCHOOL, Chestnut Hill.

MARSHALL SCHOOL, Frankford.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL, Holmesburg.

FAYETTE SCHOOL, Bustleton.

RANDOLPH SCHOOL, Nicetown.

IRVING SCHOOL, Bridesburg.

WEST PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL, West Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF CHARITY SCHOOLS, was incorporated the 6th of April, 1791. This association was organized for the purpose of establishing and supporting schools, to educate gratis, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other useful learning, children of the poor, of all denominations, in the city of Philadelphia, the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties. The school, Walnut street west of Sixth, under charge of this Society, has always maintained a high character. The average number of pupils attending, is about one hundred and fifty. The studies pursued in the Boys' Grammar School comprise reading, penmanship, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, grammar, geography, and History and Constitution of the United States. The girls, in addition to their studies, are taught various branches of needlework. This is very important; and will, probably, in after life, be of great value to them.

This association is principally supported in its labors by the patronage of the benevolent.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—This noble school of reformation was incorporated on the 23d of March, 1826. Its object is “the employment of the idle, instruction of the ignorant, reformation of the depraved—a general diffusion of good morals, enlargement of virtuous society, and the protection of life and property.” Various Acts of Assembly have been subsequently passed, in aid of the Institution, and in extending its benefits. Male delinquents, under the age of twenty-one years, and females, under the age of eighteen, may be sent to the “Refuge” by the different criminal courts throughout the State, also by the magistrates of the city of Philadelphia, in either of the following modes, viz., “on complaint of the parent, guardian, or next friend, and with due proof that such infant is vicious, and beyond the control of such parent, guardian, etc.; or, where complaint and due proof are made that such infant is a proper subject for the House of Refuge, in consequence of vagrancy or vicious conduct, and that the parent, guardian, etc., in whose care such infant is, is incapable or unwilling to exercise a proper control over the said infant.”

There are two departments in the Institution; one for white, and the other for colored children.

The buildings originally erected for the white department were situated on Coates street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, the area occupied by them having been about two and a quarter acres. They were erected in 1827 and 1828, and subsequently enlarged so as to accommodate 160 boys and 70 girls. The first inmate was admitted on the 8th of December, 1828; and these buildings were vacated, by the removal to the new buildings, on the 24th of May, 1854.

The buildings for the white and colored departments are now adjacent; those of the latter having been opened for the reception of inmates on the 1st of January, 1850, and those for the white department on the 24th of May, 1854, as above stated.



The lot on which the buildings of both departments stand, is bounded by Poplar, Twenty-second, Parrish, and Twenty-fourth sts.; the entrance to the white department being on Parrish street, and that to the colored department on Twenty-fourth street.

The portion of the lot occupied by the white department is 475 by 400 feet; that appropriated to the colored department, 400 by 210 feet. The buildings at present erected on the former can accommodate 304 boys and 128 girls, and are capable of enlargement, at a moderate outlay. The buildings of the colored department (which have been recently enlarged) can accommodate 122 boys and 76 girls; the two departments thus affording accommodation for 630 inmates.

For convenience of arrangement, and proper adaptation to the purposes of a reform school for juvenile delinquents, we believe these buildings are unsurpassed by those of any similar institution in the world. The cost of these buildings, including furniture, and the site on which they stand, has been about \$375,000.

The boys in the white department are employed in caning chair-seats, and in the manufacture of daguerreotype cases, and of pill and powder boxes; while those in the colored department are occupied in making umbrella furniture, and shoemaking. The cooking, and the washing, making, and mending of clothes, for the respective establishments, is done by the female inmates, who thus acquire a thorough knowledge of housekeeping. Rather more than four hours a day are devoted to the school-room, and nearly eight hours to the workshops. A year's training, we are told, is generally found sufficient to produce the desired reformation. When, in the opinion of the indenturing committee, an inmate is properly prepared, a suitable place is obtained for him. When a child leaves the Refuge, the managers keep a parental eye to his welfare; and the master under whose charge he is placed, is required to communicate yearly, to the superin-

tendent, an account of the health, conduct, and improvement of his apprentice. In most instances, these accounts are remarkably favorable.

Visitors are admitted to inspect the Institution on every day excepting Sunday, and on that day persons can there attend Divine service.

"The Refuge" is sustained by aid from the State, and the city of Philadelphia, by life and annual subscribers, legacies of the benevolent, and the labor of the inmates. Fifty dollars constitutes a life, and two dollars an annual subscription.

Jesse K. McKeever and Elisha Swinney are the superintendents. During the year 1855, 314 boys and 91 girls were admitted into the white, and 84 boys and 27 girls into the colored department, making a total of 516 admissions. During the same period, 335 boys and 66 girls were discharged from the white, and 60 boys and 27 girls from the colored; an aggregate of 188. On the first of January, 1856, 186 boys and 69 girls still remained in the white department, and 97 boys and 40 girls in the colored; both combined presenting a total of 392. Their earnings during the year 1855 amounted to \$4,083.82, which were considerably exceeded by those of 1854, when they reached the sum of \$8,483.11. The total expenses during the year 1855 were \$43,140.18.

**RETREAT FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.** This institution, one of the most useful of the age, located at Germantown, within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia, was originally designed for the training of idiotic children; but it has been recently proposed to add thereto a département for epileptics, as well as for those children who may not be sufficiently advanced to receive instruction. Joseph Parrish, M. D., is the superintendent of the institution, which, in November, 1856, contained 35 children. The buildings are situate on School-house lane, in Germantown, and the office of the institution is located in Walnut Street below Fifth.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This Institution was established, in 1785, under the auspices of the late Bishop White, and revived, in 1846, under those of Bishop Potter. The Academy, lately erected in Locust street, near Broad, is a noble building, in the Elizabethan style, constructed of red stone. The pupils are conducted through a course of classical and elementary instruction: to such as have the ministry in view, those branches of learning are taught which the canons of this Church require as preliminary to an entrance upon a course of theological study. A playground is attached to the building, and the upper stories are furnished with gymnastic implements, for the exercise of the pupils.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO, Schuylkill Fifth and Race streets. This Institution was incorporated in 1848, and is under the direction of Lazaritists, or priests of the Congregation of Missions. It is supported, principally, by voluntary donations.

SOCIETY FOR THE INSTITUTION AND SUPPORT OF FIRST-DAY OR SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in the city of Philadelphia, and the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties. This association, however unpretending in its efforts, has been continued through a long series of years. It was organized January 11th, 1791, by a number of benevolent individuals, their object being "to procure instruction to be given upon the Sabbath, to such persons as from indigence or other cause were deprived of the advantages of moral and intellectual culture in daily schools." The first school opened by the Society was at the corner of Arch and Third Streets. This was the first free school in the State. A second was shortly afterwards opened in Front near Arch Street. The success attending this movement, induced its friends to petition the Legislature, praying "them to establish free schools throughout the State!" In 1797, an act of incorporation was granted to this Society, whose mission was to prepare the way for other and more improved organizations



As a consequence of the formation of Sunday Schools by the various religious denominations, the necessity of those under notice were in a great degree obviated, and they were closed about the year 1819.

At a meeting of the Society in that year, the board of Visitors were authorized to apply the funds of the Institution in future, as they might from time to time deem advisable, towards the support of Sunday Schools already established in this city. The funds of the Society are invested in mortgages, ground rents, &c., the annual interest of which is about \$300.

Communications may be left at the Depository of the American Sunday School Union, 1122 Chestnut Street.

ROBERT RAIKES UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL, Sixth below Carpenter Street. This is a neat and substantial building. The school is designed for those children who would otherwise "run the street on the Sabbath," although many respectable and worthy people send their families to it. It is under the direction of the Philadelphia Sunday School Union.

THE HOWARD SUNDAY SCHOOL, situated on the south side of Shippen below Fourth Street, Southwark. This Institution is one of those noble monuments of truly Christian benevolence, so general in our city. Its mission is to seek out from the poverty-stricken, the degraded, and the vicious, in the outskirts of the city, those children, whose education, morals, and religious training have been neglected; to rescue, to teach, and to elevate them to respectability and usefulness. Every friend and lover of his kind ought to be a supporter of the Howard School.

THE AIMWELL SCHOOL SOCIETY was established in the year 1796, principally by the Society of Friends, for the gratuitous instruction of female children. We visited one of these schools, situated in Cherry Street, below Tenth, on the north side, and were much pleased with the arrangement of the building, and the order and strict attention to their studies manifested by the

children. The course of studies embraces only the useful branches. They are taught well.

In addition to the above institutions, there are numerous others, supported by the benevolent, or by the different religious denominations. Among which, are the free schools for the education of colored children, the parish schools attached to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches, the Presbyterian Institute, the Adelpia School, the Free School for the education of Negro Children, founded by Dr. Bray, in 1696, and established by "his associates," in this city at an early date; together with those established and supported by the Society of Friends. This last Society was the first to establish institutions for the promotion of literature in Pennsylvania. The first charter granted for this purpose was that by William Penn, in 1697, "to the overseers of the schools." Nor should we forget the numerous private schools and academies which abound in all parts of the city and districts, the very names of which would exceed the limits of the present chapter.

## CHAPTER V.

## MEDICAL COLLEGES.

FEW cities are more renowned than Philadelphia. True, she is not celebrated in historic page, the beguiling legend, or poetic song, for battles or for bloody sieges. Her fame is more lasting. She has been honoured by the sojourn and paternal care of the peaceful, yet heroic William Penn, and of Washington, of Patrick Henry, John Adams, and their compatriots. Here has been the home of Franklin, Morris, Logan, and Rittenhouse. Here convene the scientific, philanthropic, and political conventions, and the deliberative assemblies of the various religious societies; and here stands the venerated Hall of Independence, where the memorable Declaration of Freedom was promulgated, which has sounded so loudly, and which yet reverberates in the ears of an awakening world.

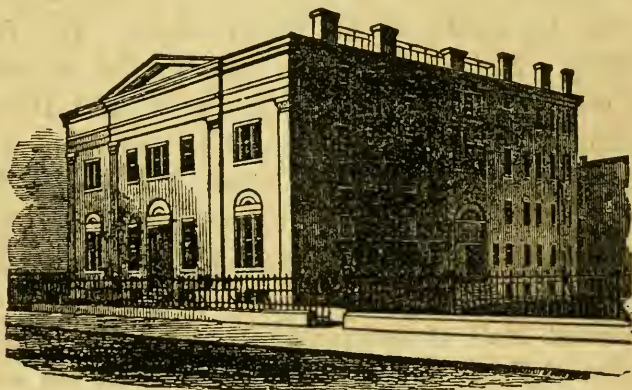
Of the many public institutions of which this city can boast, none surpass those for medical education. In this department of science she has been favoured with the labours of a Shippen, Rush, Wistar, Physick, Barton, Dewees, Godman, Eberle, and a host of others.

No less celebrated or entitled to regard are those who are now advancing medical science. They are men of whom we may justly feel proud, and their labours add no small amount to the laurels won by those just mentioned. Here Obstetrics has become a science, and Surgery advanced equal to its



European state. Philadelphia surgery is nowhere secondary. She has the oldest surgical clinic, and can show the greatest number of surgical operations, and the largest medical library in the country.. Here was established the first medical school in the Union, and here are now the largest number of medical colleges, the most valuable publications, the most learned authors, and by far the greatest number of medical students.

What more is requisite to justify the assertion, that Philadelphia is the Medical Metropolis of the United States?



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The first of these institutions to which we call the attention of the reader is the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of

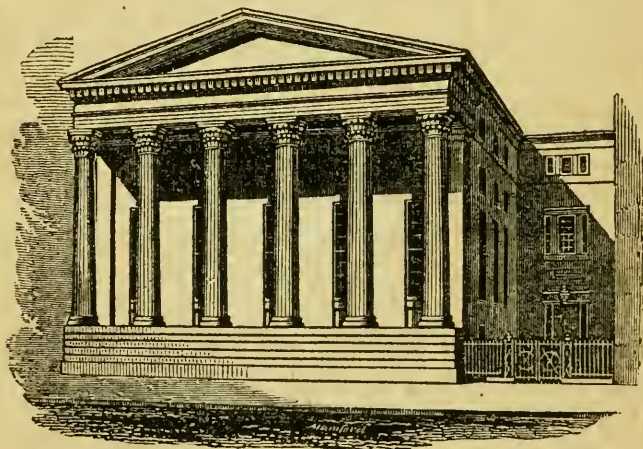
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Ninth Street below Market. The University of Pennsylvania had been in existence, first as a simple Academy and then a College, some sixteen years before a system of medical instruction was admitted into its plan. This event took place on the 3d of May, 1765, the date at which the first medical professor was appointed. This was undoubtedly the first Medical College in the United States.

The idea of establishing this school in Philadelphia was conceived by Dr. Wm. Shippen and Dr. John Morgan. Some conversation upon the subject passed between these gentlemen, while prosecuting their studies in Europe; but to which of the two the merit of priority in the conception belongs, has not been determined. Dr. Shippen, on his return from Europe in 1765, delivered a course of lectures in this city on anatomy, in the introduction to which he expressed his belief "in the expediency and practicability of teaching medicine in all its branches in Philadelphia." In the mean time, Dr. Morgan formed the project of engrafting a Medical Department on the College of Philadelphia, and secured in its favour several of the most influential friends of the Institution both in Great Britain and America. The project was laid before the trustees, on the 3d of May, 1765, and approved. Dr. Morgan was immediately appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on the 23d of September, the same year, Dr. Shippen was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. Since then the number of Professors has been increased, until, at the present time, they comprise a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, a Professor of Chemistry, a Professor of Surgery, a Professor of Anatomy, a Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, a Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, a Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and a Professor of Clinical Surgery. Courses of Lectures are delivered by each of the Professors upon the branches of medicine respectively attached to their chairs. The sessions begin early in October and continue through March.

The Anatomical Museum in the Medical Hall is fifty feet square, with a gallery on three sides. It is abundantly furnished with preparations of every kind calculated to give the fullest illustrations of a course of anatomical lectures. The Surgical Cabinet is richly supplied with the means of demon-

stration, and the chemical apparatus is equal in extent and variety to any other in the country.

The Medical Hall is admirably adapted for the purposes of the school. It is central in location, and has ample space around for free circulation of air. Its dimensions and architectural character are such as not to appear incongruous with the extent of the school and the high objects for which it was established.



JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE was established in 1825, and chartered the same year.

The College building, Tenth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, has been repeatedly enlarged, in order to accommodate the constantly increasing number of students.

The principal of these enlargements took place in the year 1845, when the flourishing condition of the school was such as to render the old building (itself already very large) entirely inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended. The building as it appears at present, was designed by Mr. N. Le Brun, architect, and exhibits, on a lot of limited dimensions, the



most ample and convenient arrangements. The front is embellished by a hexastyle composite portico of beautiful and much-admired proportions.

The entrance, on the north side of the building, leads by ample stairways to the several lecture-rooms, &c. On the first floor is a room 50 by 70 feet, adjoining which is the Laboratory, and other apartments necessary for the purpose of the lectures. In the second story is the Anatomical Lecture-room, constructed in the form of an amphitheatre, and of the same dimensions as the room below.

The arrangement of these rooms has been made to insure comfort to the students, while the important desiderata in such establishments, viz., light, ventilation, and acoustic adaptation, have been attended to.

A magnificent Museum has been placed in the rear of the building on this story. It is amply provided with materials for illustrating the various branches. In addition to the Osseous, Nervous, Vascular, Muscular, Ligamentous, and other preparations for anatomical demonstration, it also contains a large number of wet preparations, relating to Pathology, Obstetrics, Surgery, &c., and an extensive collection of diseased bones, calculi, models in wood, plaster, and wax, together with an ample series of paintings and engravings, representing healthy and morbid parts, fractures, dislocations, tumours, &c., and the surgical operations necessary for their relief.

The dissecting-room is over the Museum, in the third story. It is pronounced one of the very best in the city for this purpose.

Convenient rooms for the Faculty, and private chambers for the professors and students, are placed in rear of the stairways.

Attached to the College are hospital accommodations, which form part of the clinic of the Institution: they are under charge of the different Professors, and are richly supplied with

medical and surgical cases, forming a prominent and important element in the educational resources of the establishment. It appears that there were treated in this department, during the clinical year ending April 2d, 1853. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight cases were treated, and three hundred and eighteen operations performed. This list very much exceeds the preceding year, and embraces many of the most important medical and surgical cases.

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA, founded in 1817, owes its origin to the Professors of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and for a period of thirty-four years it has occupied an important position among the medical institutions of this city, being in fact the oldest among them, with the exception of the University.

The object of Dr. Chapman in founding this school was, primarily, to benefit his large class of office students, during the interval between the winter sessions, by giving them a combined course of medical instruction. For this purpose, associations were formed at different periods, with Drs. Horner, T. Harris, Mitchell, Dewees, Jackson, Hodge, Bell, and many other gentlemen, who have long occupied distinguished public situations, and whose names are widely known to the medical profession.

The design of the Institution differs materially from that of the winter schools, with which it has no connexion whatever. It confers no degree or diploma, being intended rather to afford such a course of instruction, practical and demonstrative, as is particularly needed by those students who remain in the city, either for the whole period of their study, or during any single interval between the winter lectures.

The course of instruction embraces Anatomy, Materia

Medica, Obstetrics, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, and Chemistry.

The course of instruction commences in April and continues until October, with the usual vacation during the summer.



PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Ninth below Locust Street. This commodious and imposing edifice was erected in 1849. In the spring of 1859, by the appointment of the members of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the chairs made vacant by the resignation of the late Faculty of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, a virtual consolida-



tion of the two institutions was accomplished. The charter of the Philadelphia College being in the hands of the Faculty of Pennsylvania College, the former institution will probably never again be revived; while it is confidently anticipated, by the friends and alumni of both schools, that this movement will add greatly to the strength and prosperity of the latter.

The design is from the architect of Girard College. With that beautiful *chef-d'œuvre* we do not compare it: nevertheless, this building bears the distinguished features of the same genius—perfect in its outlines and details, economical and useful in design, and attractive in appearance. The building is sixty by eighty feet, five stories high. Its front elevation is the Collegiate Gothic, and, being adorned with embattlements and embrasures, presents to our city a new style of edifice, at once substantial, tasteful, and novel.

The façade is of brown stone, and is ornamented by two massive towers, eighty feet high, crowned with a rich embattled parapet.

The corner-stone of this edifice was laid on the 31st of May, 1849, and the building completed and occupied in October, 1850.

The building contains three lecture-rooms, the arrangement of which is such as to admit of the speaker and his experiments and demonstration being seen from every seat. They are all constructed on acoustic principles. In addition to those rooms, there is a spacious museum, a dissecting-room, a chemical laboratory, a Registrar's office, private rooms for the Professors, together with various ante-rooms for the students, and apartments for the Janitor.

The Museum is beautifully arranged. It is 22 feet in width, 47 in length, and 24 high, surrounded on all sides by a gallery 12 feet from the floor. It contains a great variety of wet and dry preparations, both physiological and pathological, models

and casts in plaster and wax, together with an extensive series of paintings, diagrams, and plates, classified under the heads of Anatomy, Physiology, Medical and Surgical Pathology, and Obstetrics; in addition to which there is an extensive cabinet of *Materia Medica*, and a well-selected chemical and philosophical apparatus.

The Faculty, moreover, are constantly engaged in multiplying their means of illustration, and in increasing, in every possible manner, the opportunities and advantages of the student.

The *Dissecting-Room* is commodious, well ventilated, and furnished with every convenience. Students may rely upon an abundant supply of material, which is furnished at a moderate price. It is under the supervision of the Professor of Anatomy, assisted by the Demonstrator, who will superintend the dissections of the classes, facilitate their labors by his advice, and render their researches more valuable by his demonstrations.

For *clinical instruction*, the students of this college have access to the courses of the Philadelphia (Blockley) and Pennsylvania Colleges. In both of these institutions, medical and surgical cases, in great variety, are brought before the class, on Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout the session. So important is Hospital instruction deemed by the Faculty, that second-course students are furnished with a ticket of admission, free of charge, to one of these institutions.

A *Clinic* is held at the college every Wednesday and Saturday, to which a large number of patients resort to be prescribed for and operated upon in the presence of the class. An *Obstetrical Clinic* has also been instituted, under the care of the Professor of Obstetrics, at which students will be made practically acquainted with the diseases peculiar to women, the use of the speculum, etc.

Besides the foregoing advantages, it may be mentioned that

there are numerous *internes*, or junior resident physicians, annually elected to the various medical charities of the city, of which there are nearly twenty, and these posts are open to graduates and students from all quarters of the world.

A beneficiary foundation has been established, upon which a limited number of pupils will be received. It is at present restricted to ten.

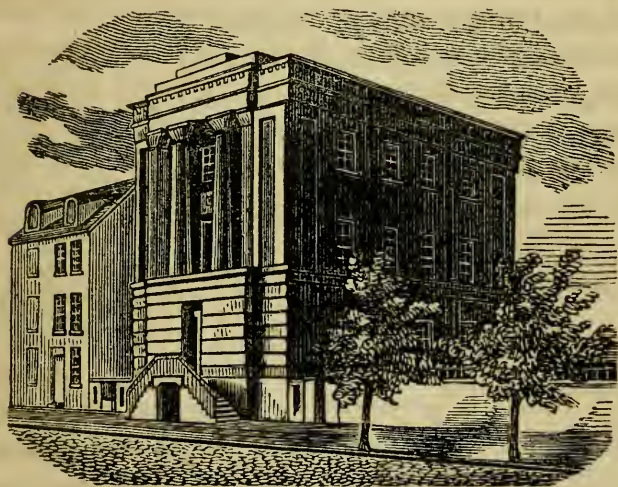
The regular course of lectures for the session commences in the college building in October, and continues without intermission until the following March. The commencement for conferring degrees takes place early in March, causing as little detention of the graduating class, after the close of the lectures, as possible. There is also an examination of candidates for graduation on the 1st of July — the degree, in such cases, being conferred at the ensuing commencement in March.

For graduation, the candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one years, be of good moral character, and have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years (courses of lectures included), and have been, during that time, the pupil of a respectable practitioner of medicine, for at least two years. He must have attended two complete courses of lectures on all the branches, one in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, and the other, if not in this institution, in some medical school recognized by it. He must also have attended one course of practical anatomy, and at least one course of clinical instruction, in some institution approved by the Faculty.

When a candidate applies to the Dean for admission to examination, he is required to submit a thesis on some medical subject, selected by himself, and written correctly with his own hand, on thesis paper, in English, Spanish, French, German, or Latin. A degree is not conferred upon a candidate who absents himself from the public commencement, except by spe-



cial permission of the Faculty. Premature examinations are granted only under circumstances of extraordinary urgency, and then only to unusually advanced students.



HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—Instituted 1846.—The Faculty of this establishment comprises a Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; one of the Homœopathic Institutes, and the Practice of Medicine; one of Botany, and Medical Jurisprudence; one of Clinical Medicine; one of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children; one of Physiology and Pathology; one of Chemistry

and Toxicology; one of Surgery; one of Anatomy, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The College building, Filbert Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was constructed with a special view to the object to which it is now appropriated. The lecture-rooms are commodious, and that part appropriated to dissection is admirably adapted to the purpose, being large, well-ventilated, and supplied with all the conveniencies necessary for the comfort of those engaged in the study of Practical Anatomy.

The museum contains ample materials for study, in wax models, anatomical preparations, morbid and healthy specimens, both dry and wet, and a large collection of anatomical, surgical, and obstetrical plates, of the size of life, a cabinet of minerals, specimens of the *materia medica*, and philosophical instruments, &c.

A dispensary is connected with the College, at which, in addition to the regular lectures, clinical instruction is given by the different professors. In this dispensary, an extensive range of disease is presented for study. A physician is in daily attendance, from whose examinations and prescriptions the student can have abundant opportunities of acquiring practical information.

We learn that the corporation have in view the establishment of an hospital, to be attached to this Institution, a charter for that purpose having been granted by the State. Energetic efforts are now being made for placing this charity in operation at an early day.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This new Institution was founded in 1849, principally through the exertions and influence of Wm. J. Mullen, Esq. It has the distinguished honour of being not only the first school of the kind in the United States, but in the world.

The object of the Institution is to instruct respectable and

intelligent females in the various branches of medical science, whose rights and privileges, upon receiving the degree of the Doctorate in this school, will not be inferior to those of the graduates of any other medical institution in this country or Europe.

The popularity attending the first establishment of this college was such, that the Legislature of our State granted it a charter as broad and liberal as that of any in the Commonwealth, upon the presentation of a bare petition.

The school, so far, exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. The number of students attending the present course of lectures is about forty, from all parts of the country. The course of instruction comprises six branches, viz., Anatomy and Physiology, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Surgery and the Institutes of Medicine, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Chemistry.

The Museum is amply, and, considering its age, we should rather say richly, supplied. It contains an extensive collection of wet and dry preparations, illustrating every part of human Anatomy and Physiology; together with a large proportion of French models and wax preparations. We recommend our readers to avail themselves of the opportunity to examine this Museum. It is open during the Sessions.

This Institution is located on North College Avenue, near Girard College, being perfectly retired and free from annoyance. It is proposed, when sufficient funds are obtained, to erect a more suitable building for the accommodation of the College. We hope the effort will be successful, for the rapidly increasing number of students will soon render the present one entirely inadequate.

The science of Obstetrics in this country is almost entirely in the hands of male practitioners. Why should this be so?



From the earliest history of the art, prior to 1663, it was practised by females. History supplies abundant evidence on this point. About that date, the Duchess de Vallières, a favourite mistress of Louis XIV. of France, made the first innovation, and the fortunate attendant was soon afterwards appointed to the novel yet lucrative office of Midwife to the Princess of France.

Put woman in possession of all the knowledge upon the subject of Midwifery, and let her use it for the relief of her sex. If she could manage these matters so exclusively before the dawns of science, how much more so now, with the light it has afforded! If there is one appropriate sphere of more consequence than another within the scope of woman's duty, it is at the bedside of a suffering sister. Now, as formerly, woman is most willing to enter, and most reluctant to leave, the abodes of suffering and sorrow. It has always been her office to administer to the necessities of the afflicted, and most nobly has she sustained it. Why then ought she not to be educated to preside over the duties of the lying-in chamber?

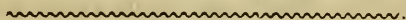
ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, corner of 6th and Callowhill. This new Institution was chartered in 1850. The lectures commence on the 27th of October, and continue until the end of February.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, corner of 6th and Callowhill. This Institution was established in the year 1821, and incorporated in 1822, for the following purposes: "to obviate a departure from the correct customs and established principles of the Drug and Apothecary business," to direct attention to the "qualities of articles brought into the Drug Market," to secure the "discussion of subjects relating to the business, and communicate information beneficial and interesting to the trade," and to create a School of Pharmacy

in which lectures should be delivered, "expressly for the instruction of Druggists and Apothecaries."

The influence of this College during the thirty years that have elapsed since that time, has been productive of a general elevation of the standard of knowledge and skill, as well as of professional ethics, among the Apothecaries in Philadelphia; and by the influence of its well-conducted quarterly, "The American Journal of Pharmacy," and by the scattering of a large number of graduates throughout the Union, it has contributed toward a general and widespread improvement in the Pharmaceutic art. The Hall, located as above, was built in 1832. It is spacious and airy, possessing ample room for the lectures, apparatus, cabinet, and library, and for the purposes generally of the Institution.

There are three professorships in the school, embracing the subjects of *Materia Medica*, Chemistry, and Pharmacy. The annual session commences and ends nearly simultaneously with those of the Medical Colleges. The lectures are delivered in the evenings at 7 and 8 o'clock.



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## CHAPTER VI.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

“Knowledge hath left the hermit’s ruined cell,  
The narrow convent, and the cloister’s gloom;  
With world-embracing wings to soar and dwell  
Mid purer ether and sublimer room.  
The volleyed lightnings of her press consume  
The tyrant’s strength, and strike the bigot blind;  
Day after day, its thunders sound the doom  
Of some old wrong, too hideous for the mind,  
Which reason hath illumed, which knowledge hath refined.”

It is always a source of gratification, to find men, whose daily avocations are of the most bustling and industrial nature, availing themselves of every leisure interval to cultivate and increase their means of intellectual enjoyment; and there can be no greater ornaments to a city, than those educational and literary institutions, which, springing from and supported by the people, are adapted to the public wants; no matter whether the buildings are of brick, costly marble, or “plain rooms,” their objects consecrate and invest them with a host of pleasing and pure associations.

In the very centre of our city, where the hurry of trade, and the anxiety of the law, are depicted on numbers of faces, it is alike pleasing to the visiter, and honourable to the citizen, to find five spacious buildings devoted to the diffusion of knowledge; we allude to the American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Library, the Athenæum, the Franklin Institute, and the Mercantile Library.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Fifth below Chestnut Street, east side. To the ever active and leading spirit of



Benjamin Franklin, we owe the origin of the association which may be considered as the germ of the present American Philosophical Society.

In his own memoir, he tells us that, in the autumn of 1727, himself and several of his ingenious acquaintances formed a club, "for mutual improvement." It was called "the Junto." The number of members was restricted to twelve, and in some respects their meetings were secret, to prevent the application of improper persons for admission.

It appears that this "Junto" continued in existence nearly forty years, but as its members grew old, it doubtless lost much of its activity and spirit, and probably, long before its close, the meetings were held only for sociability. In a letter to Hugh Roberts, written in July, 1765, Dr. Franklin urges his attendance at the "Junto," and says, "We loved, and still love one another; we are grown gray together, and yet it is too early to part. Let us sit still, till the evening of life is spent. The last hours are always the most joyous. When we can stay no longer, it is time enough then to bid each other good night, separate, and go quietly to bed."

This "Junto" seems to have been a mere conversational or debating society, similar to those immortalized by Addison and Johnson. Yet its members appear to have taken an active part in establishing various social reforms, and associations for the promotion of useful knowledge, prominent among which is the one under notice.

In May, 1743, Franklin drew up and issued a prospectus for the formation of such an association. It was entitled, "A Proposal for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge among the British Provinces of North America;" and may be considered the true origin of the American Philosophical Society. The first members were all men of science. Their early efforts, however, were not successful, and for several years it existed

but in name. In November, 1767, only six of their number remained in Philadelphia; but these few determined upon making an effort for its revival; and by the following January they succeeded in electing forty-eight others, many of whom were distinguished for their talents, rank, and influence in the community. John Penn, the then Governor of the Province, became the patron of the Society. The Council chamber at the State House was granted for its meetings, and it had also the use of the College room, and apparatus for experiments. From this time its proceedings were conducted with spirit.

In the year 1750, there was another scientific association established under the name of "The Junto," in which subjects of Natural History, Philosophy, Morals, Science, &c., were considered and discussed. In 1766, having increased its list of members, and adopted new rules for the admission of foreigners and non-residents as correspondents, the association abandoned the name of "Junto," and adopted that of the "American Society for Promoting and Propagating Useful Knowledge."

These two learned bodies, whose organization was nearly similar, and whose pursuits and objects were alike, saw the importance of a union; and in 1768, proposals to this effect were made by the American Society to the Philosophical Society. After considerable negotiation, the measure was effected, and the two societies united. Their first meeting was held January 2d, 1769. They were incorporated on the 15th of March, 1780, as the "American Philosophical Society, for Promoting Useful Knowledge," held at Philadelphia.

The early transactions of this association contain much curious and interesting matter, among which we find a notice of the first steam-engine built in this city; also that relative to the first boat ever navigated by steam. It is dated Sept. 27th, 1785, and reads thus: "The model, with a drawing and

description of a machine for working a boat against the stream, by means of a steam-engine, was laid before the Society by Mr. John Fitch."

During the Revolutionary War, the meetings were in a great measure suspended. In 1779, they were, however, resumed, and have ever since been continued.

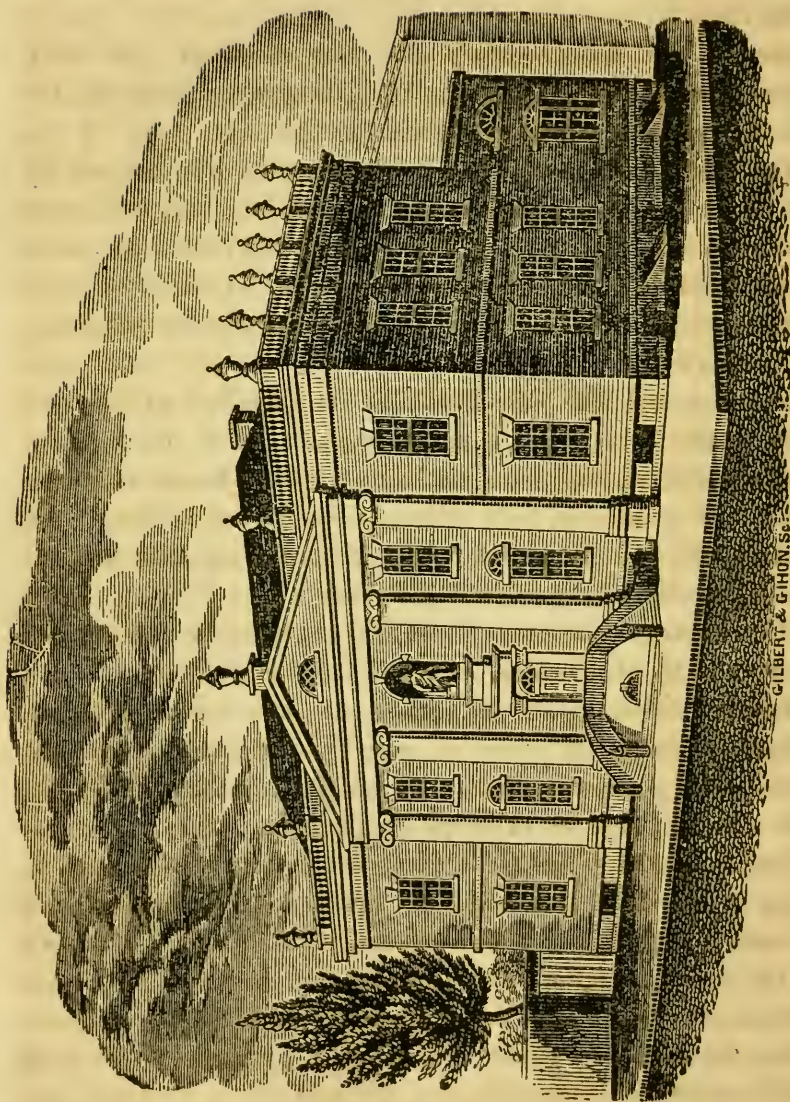
The site of the present Hall was given to the Society by the State, in 1785, the building erected in 1789, and occupied in 1790. It is a plain brick structure, remarkable only for its location and historical recollections. It consists of two stories and a basement,—the hall of the association occupying the second story.

In the year 1786, John Hyacinth De Magellan, of London, gave to the Society two hundred guineas, to be vested as a permanent fund, the interest of which should be annually disposed of in premiums, to be adjudged to the best author of the best discovery, or the most useful invention relating to navigation, astronomy, or natural philosophy.

The library contains about 20,000 volumes, in various languages, many of which are rare and valuable. Few books are purchased, except scientific periodicals; the accessions being principally by gift from learned societies and individuals. The Society also possesses an extensive cabinet of medals, coins, &c., and a large collection of maps, charts, engravings, and manuscripts. The meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of every month, from October to May, and on the third Friday in each of the other four months, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Hall is also open every Friday evening, when members meet for the purpose of reading and social intercourse. On these occasions they may introduce a friend or stranger. Charles B. Trego is the secretary and librarian.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY, is one of the oldest and most extensive in this country. It was instituted





THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

in 1731, principally through the influence of Dr. Franklin, and the members of "The Junto." The first importation of books was received from London in 1732, and the Library opened in "Robert Grace's house," Jones's Alley. In 1740, the collection of books having largely increased, the library was removed to the upper room of the west wing of the State House, the use of which was granted to the Company by the Province. On the 13th of March, 1744, the Union Library Company of Philadelphia was united with the one under notice; and, in consequence of the additional number of books and members, the Library was opened three days in the week, and two librarians appointed. In 1771, two additional companies were annexed. In 1773, the books were removed to a more spacious apartment, in Carpenters' Hall; and in 1790, the Library Company took possession of their present building.

The corner-stone of this edifice was laid on the 31st of August, 1789. It is a plain, substantial-looking structure, situated on Fifth below Chestnut Street. The building has a truly venerable appearance. The front entrance is surmounted by a well-executed statue, in marble, of Dr. Franklin.

During its early history, this institution was largely enriched by donations from its friends, among which are the choice collections of curious and rare books presented by Robert Barclay, and the celebrated "Loganian Library;"—this last was a most valuable acquisition. It was the private library of the Hon. James Logan, the confidential friend and counsellor of William Penn, and consists principally of works in the learned and modern languages of Europe. This rare collection is kept in a room appropriated for that purpose. When first annexed to the Philadelphia Library, it contained 3,953 volumes; large additions are made to it annually, and it is supposed to number at present over 10,000 well-selected works.

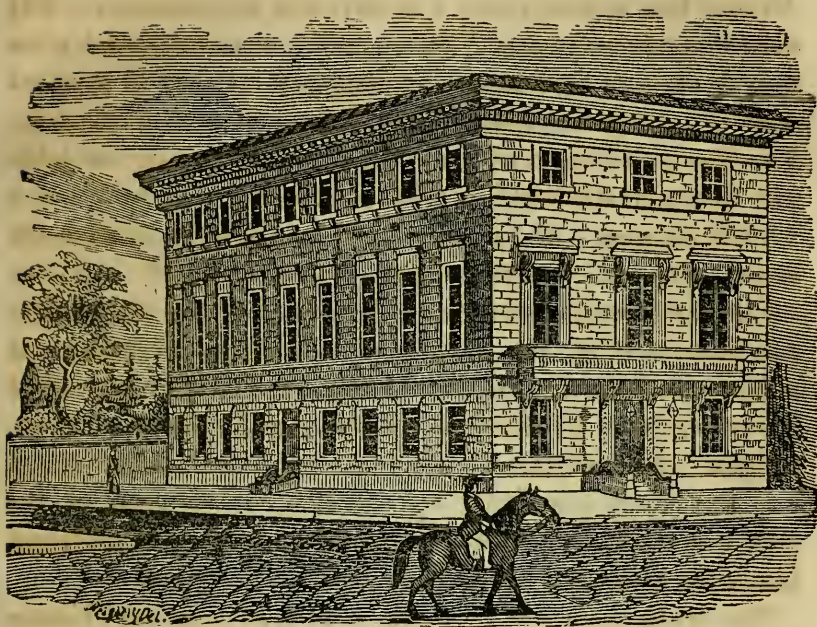
The Philadelphia and Loganian libraries contain, united, about 65,000 volumes. The income of the Institution is \$6,300; \$4,000 of which is annually appropriated to the purchase of additional works. The Library is open every week-day, from 10 A. M., until sunset; during which time, strangers have free admission. to examine the room.

In examining this Library, you are impressed with a sense of its magnitude and importance. Look where you will, you see books in cases, on shelves, in boxes,—such heaps of books, that you are astonished at their apparently perplexing and unaccountable variety. One can hardly realize the vastness of the labour that provided all these valuable records. L. P. Smith is the librarian.

THE ATHENÆUM, is beautifully situated on the southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi Streets.

This Institution owes its origin to that taste for literary pursuits, which has always, to a great extent, characterized our city. In the year 1813, a few young men, feeling the want of a convenient place of common resort, in which their leisure hours could be passed without danger to their morals or tastes, came together and arranged a plan for the establishment of reading rooms, or a place in which periodicals, works of all descriptions, books of immediate interest, of reference and information, maps and charts, could be read and consulted at all hours of the day and evening. The efforts of these young men were successful, for we find that on the 9th of February, 1814, the Athenæum was organized, and articles of association adopted. It was first opened to the public, in a room over the book store at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets. Subsequently, it occupied a portion of the American Philosophical Society's building, Fifth below Chestnut Street.





THE ATHENÆUM.

The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid on the 1st of November, 1845, and the building opened on the 18th of October, 1847. As viewed from Washington Square, the Athenæum has a chaste and beautiful appearance. The whole structure is 125 feet on Adelphi Street, and 50 feet on Sixth Street, and is 58 feet high. It is of the Italian style of architecture, and is at once bold and imposing. The beautiful proportions of its parts, the fine details, and the massive crowning cornice, give it an air of stateliness and grandeur, most impressive as a piece of city architecture.

The first story of the building is occupied at present by the Controllers of the Public Schools, as their meeting-room and offices, and the private office of Mr. Barclay, attorney. The second story is arranged for the use of the association, and is

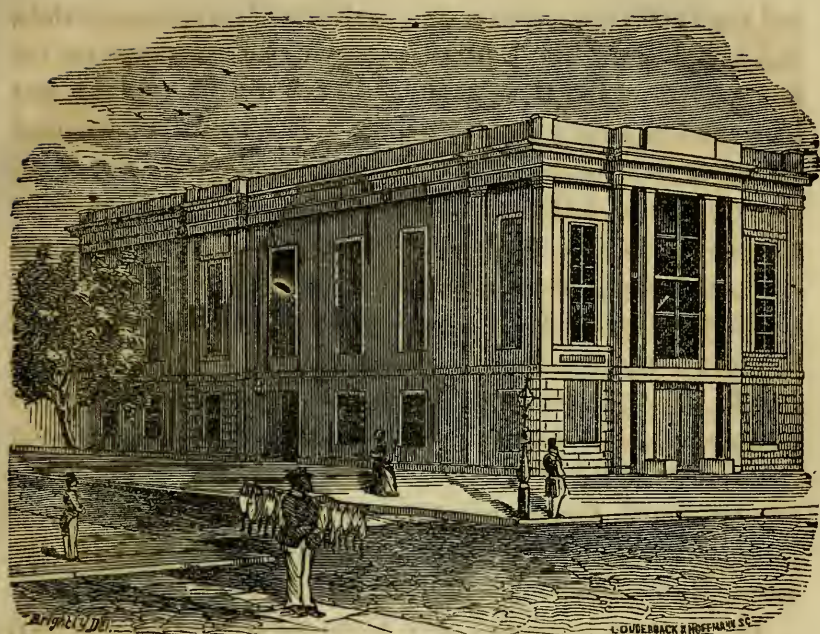
divided into a news-room, a library, and a chess-room. The news-room fronts on Sixth Street, and a more delightful place to pass away an hour cannot be imagined. It is well supplied with the principal journals, both of this and foreign countries. The library is a large and convenient room, fronting on Adelphi Street, neatly fitted up with book-cases. It contains over 12,000 volumes. The chess-room is an anteroom between the two larger ones. In the third story, is the Hall of

**THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—This society was instituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving matters connected with the history of Pennsylvania. The library contains 1,728 volumes, including 47 volumes of manuscripts. Most of these books have been received during the last five years, principally by donation. It is open on the evenings of the second Monday of each month, and is accessible to the members; but only by courtesy to others.

The books are divided into ten classes, viz., history, biography, manuscripts, pamphlets, periodicals, voyages and travels, newspapers, public documents of Pennsylvania, public documents of the United States, and miscellaneous works. The Society have also a choice collection of coins, &c.

**THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES**, northwest corner of Broad and George Streets. This noble Institution was founded in January, 1812, and incorporated in 1817. The first meeting was composed of but seven gentlemen, having for their object, the advancement of Natural Science in all its branches. They resolved, at this primary meeting, to assemble weekly, for the purpose of conversing on scientific subjects, and thus communicate to each other the results of their reading, observation, and reflection. At the second meeting, held on the 17th of March, the following declaration was passed, fully setting forth the objects of the association: "We will contribute to the formation of a museum of natural history, a li-





ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

brary of works on science, a chemical experimental laboratory, an experimental philosophical apparatus, and every other desirable appendage or convenience for the illustration and advancement of knowledge, for the common benefit of all who may be admitted members of the Institution." Those early meetings were held at private residences. Subsequently they were enabled to obtain a room in North Second Street, and at a still later period, a building in Arch Street, which was occupied as the Hall of the Academy until they removed to the present building. When this new Hall was erected, it was well adapted to its purpose; but, although only ten years ago it was considered large enough to accommodate the collections for half a century, it is now crowded to excess.

The library contains a collection of over 26,000 volumes,



and nearly 500 maps, charts, &c., exclusive of periodicals, serials, and pamphlets. The Library, occupying an apartment on the ground floor of the Hall, is about 45 feet by 28, and 14 feet high, with a gallery on all its sides. The books are arranged according to subjects. This Library is particularly rich in all departments of Natural History. In ornithology it is quite complete. In this department, at least, it is said to be the most extensive in the United States, if not in the world.

For these magnificent collections, the Academy is mainly indebted to the munificence of three gentlemen,—Mr. Maclure, Dr. R. E. Griffiths, and Dr. T. B. Wilson. Mr. Maclure presented 5,233 volumes, embracing some of the most costly works of natural history, the fine arts, and antiquities. In it too, are found Bonaparte's great work on Egypt, Pirenesi's Italy, and the splendid natural historical illustrations of Redoute, Humboldt, Poli, and many others.

The museum is divided into three cabinets, viz., Zoology, Botany, and Geology and Mineralogy. It is also said to be the best in the United States.

The attention required by the zoological preparations, and the space necessary to their proper exhibition, are obstacles against which this Society has been inadequately provided; hence we find the collection of quadrupeds comparatively small.

The department of Comparative Anatomy embraces some highly interesting subjects; among which we may particularize the perfect skeleton of the Indian Rhinoceros, brought from the Himalaya Mountains, by Dr. Burrows. It also contains the late Dr. Morton's celebrated cabinet of crania, the most extensive in the world.

In examining this collection, we were astonished at the immense variety displayed. What a gathering! Here, for aught we know, may be the "cranium" of some learned Theban or

Babylonian, who three thousand years ago delighted in the study of Natural Science; and there, perhaps that of a courtier,—

“Once doomed to kneel

At Pharaoh's throne, and anxious tremors feel;  
And this, that of a priest, who often taught the crowd  
With words of eloquence, whilst listening votaries bowed;  
Or perhaps, he, face to face, saw Moses, when his sacred rod  
Shook o'er the guilty land the plagues of God.  
This, may have been a sage; and this hollow skull  
Was peopled once with thoughts, with wit and wisdom full;  
Yes! through these socket-holes, the curious eye  
Scanned the heavens' wide arch, and read the spangled sky.  
And this, alas! the remnant of some beauteous one,  
That once amid the halls of Memphis shone.  
Three thousand years ago! Ah, years are swift and brief,  
Since this was, perhaps, the head of a lordly chief  
Poor skulls! whilst gazing on you now,  
Ambition well may sigh, and Wisdom bow;  
Though mute, you do not teach the less—  
A sermon read we in thy ghastliness!”

Perhaps no one branch of natural science has been more assiduously cultivated by the members of this Academy than Ornithology. This collection is also said to be without a rival in Europe or America. It contains over 25,000 specimens, beautifully displayed in glass cases. The natural tints of the feathers are preserved in all their freshness, and the character and natural expression of each individual are fully retained. We never saw finer specimens of the art of taxidermy, than those under notice. The collection of humming-birds is exceedingly brilliant; the eye in examining them is completely dazzled by the kaleidoscope-like glitter of purple and gold, of crimson and blue. The collections of eggs, and of nests of birds, are also very extensive; so are those of fishes, reptiles, crustacea, insects, &c.

The Cabinet of Botany is particularly rich; the Herbarium embracing over 30,000 specimens of plants, of which no less

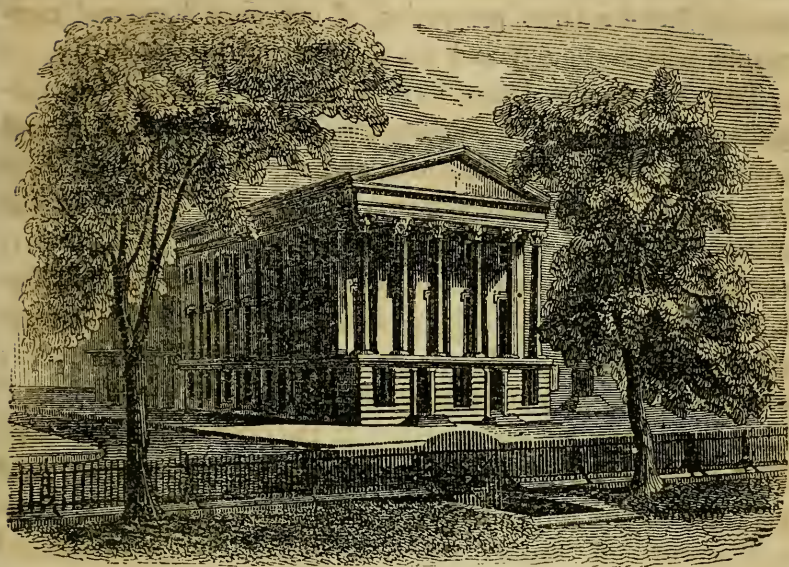
than 23,000 were bequeathed by the late Mr. L. D. Von Schweinitz. These were the acquisition of a single individual, during a period of forty years devoted to this favourite science. The Academy also possesses the valuable Herbarium of Mr. T. Nuttall. This gentleman was for many years ardently engaged in botanical researches, in pursuit of which he traversed the United States and territories, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to Mexico.

The Geological series is also very complete. It comprises over seven thousand specimens, of which a large portion are fossil organic remains of animals and plants.

The department of Mineralogy is likewise full. The principal portion of this collection was contributed by the late Mr. Maclure, an early friend and ardent supporter of the Institution; indeed, to this gentleman's talent, generosity, and influence the Academy owes, in a great measure, its permanence and prosperity. Geology was the engrossing study of his mind, and he pursued it with an enthusiasm and success to which time, toil, and distance, presented but temporary obstacles. He went forth, with his hammer in his hand and his wallet on his shoulder, pursuing his researches often amid pathless tracts and dreary wastes, until he crossed and recrossed the Alleghany Mountains no less than fifty times. Some of his adventures were, in after years, the theme of amusing anecdote. When travelling in a remote district, the inhabitants seeing him battering the rocks, supposed him to be a lunatic escaped from confinement; and on one occasion, the inmates of a public house, on his approach, took refuge indoors, and refused him admittance, until convinced that he was really of sound mind.

This Institution has added largely to the stock of science, and now enjoys a high and well-deserved reputation. The Hall is a very beautiful building. Visitors are admitted on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.





THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY is situated on the southeast corner of Fifth and Library Streets. This Institution was founded for the benefit of the young men employed in the various mercantile establishments in the city. It was opened in temporary rooms, on the 19th of January, 1821, in the second story of No. 100 Chestnut Street. The present new and really elegant building, was erected in 1844-45, at a cost of \$23,199 42, including furniture, &c. This building is unsurpassed for convenience of arrangement, and adaptation to the purpose for which it was designed, and it is justly deemed one of the chief ornaments of the city. The Library contains upwards of 14,000 volumes of well-selected books. The reading-rooms are always well attended, and the books have an unceasing circulation. To all who may have made use of it, the "Mercantile" has been a rich treasure, a pure and constant source of pleasure and improvement. In its list of members

may be found a large proportion of our most honoured merchants, who best enjoy and use the fruits of their industry.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, is a valuable association, organized, as stated in its constitution, "For the promotion and encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic and Useful Arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them; by the formation of a library, reading-room, and a cabinet of models and minerals; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted to them; and by such other means as they may judge expedient." This Institution was incorporated on the 30th of March, 1824. The members are manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, and persons friendly to the mechanic arts. The Hall of the Institute, located on Seventh, above Chestnut Street, is a plain and substantial edifice, having a spacious lecture-room on the first story, in which, during the winter season, lectures are delivered on mechanics, chemistry, and other sciences, to large and intelligent audiences. The reading-room, library, and cabinets of models and minerals, are in the second story. The library, though not large, is valuable; it contains about 6,000 volumes, principally mechanical and scientific works. The reading-room is well attended, and liberally supplied with periodicals and newspapers. In October, of each year, this Institution has an extensive exhibition of American manufactures. The extent and interest of these exhibitions cannot be described, or their importance to the industry and skill of our mechanics over-estimated. The exhibition is always an object of attraction, alike to citizens and strangers. It is generally held in the spacious saloons of the Museum Building, corner of Ninth and George Streets.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute, published by this Association, is the oldest extant mechanical periodical pub-

lished in America. The deservedly high reputation, both at home and abroad, which the Journal has acquired and sustains, has given it an exchange list and a circulation of the best character. It contains notices of all the patents issued in the United States, together with a vast amount of information on Mechanics, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, &c., &c.

LIBRARY OF THE LAW ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—

In the year 1802, a few gentlemen of the bar associated themselves for the purpose of obtaining a Law Library. They succeeded by degrees in forming a collection, which, with the limited number of law books then extant, was all that was wanted. With the increasing number of reports in modern times, the library, as originally organized, fell very far behind the professional requirements of the day; and in September, 1841, an effort was made to enlarge the collection, and to place it upon such a basis as should make it worthy of the bar to which it belonged. Between the 15th of October, 1841, and the 1st of March, 1850, there has been expended by the Society, in the purchase of new books, the sum of \$9,583 72, exclusive of \$865 87, paid for binding, &c.

The collection, we are informed, is now complete in all those departments usually required in the practice of law. There exists in it, a series of all the English, Irish, and American reports,—a department in which, we believe, no other library, either in Great Britain or the United States, is equally perfect. The department of text-books is also good; and, in addition to complete collections of the British statutes at large, and of the acts, both of our state and federal legislature, in their authoritative, unabridged condition, there will be found upon the shelves of this Library such digests and works of general jurisprudence as have obtained with the profession any title to authority. As a means of professional culture, and of extending among the bar a knowledge of the judicial



decisions of England, and of the United States, this Library affords all that is as yet practicable, and much of all that can at any time be desired.

The Library occupies a room in the second story of the old Congress Hall, or County Court-house, Sixth and Chestnut Streets. It is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4½ o'clock until sunset.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, was chartered on the 26th of March, 1789. Its objects are, "to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates, and situations, upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in diseases by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic."

The College consists of Fellows and Associates. The Fellows must be practitioners of medicine, residing in the city or the incorporated districts of Philadelphia, and must be over twenty-four years of age. The Associates are distinguished practitioners residing without the above limits. No person who gives his support to any system of practice which is sustained by efforts to weaken or diminish public confidence in the science of medicine, or in the medical profession, or who, by advertisement, announces himself as possessing superior qualifications in the treatment of diseases, or of a particular disease, or who holds a patent, or part of a patent, for a surgical instrument, or gives a prescription to any apothecary, which he refuses to give to other apothecaries, or who deals in secret medicines, or publicly recommends them, can be elected either

a Fellow or an Associate of this College. Should any member, after his election, be so engaged, he immediately forfeits his rights as such.

The Association publishes a summary of its transactions every three months. These transactions embrace all written communications presented to the College which the publishing committee may select, a statement of all the facts relating to the science of medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, communicated verbally to the College by its Fellows, and an abstract of all discussions upon subjects of general interest which take place at the meetings of the Society. This periodical is one of the most valuable medical works of the day.

THE LIBRARY OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY, contains a collection of about 8,000 volumes, of both English and German works. The Hall is in Seventh below Market Street.

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, is located in the University Buildings, Ninth below Market Street. This Library originated by private donations from the friends of the Institution; among whom the Rev. William Smith, the first Provost of the College and Academy, and Dr. McDowell, one of his successors, deserve to be particularly remembered. During the war of Independence, the Library was enriched by a donation of books from Louis XVI. of France. These books were printed at the royal printing office, and consist principally of works on mathematics and on natural history, among which is a collection of M. Buffon's, together with some Byzantine historians. They are carefully preserved, and will, it is hoped, long remain a memorial of the generosity of that unfortunate monarch. The Library at present, contains about 5,000 volumes.

THE LIBRARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The first medical work possessed by this Institution, was Louis's "History of Materia Medica," presented in 1762. It was

subsequently determined to demand a fee from students attending the wards, and to appropriate the funds so obtained to the founding of a Medical Library.

The first catalogue published, which was in 1790, contained 21 folios, 79 quartos, 341 octavos, and 89 duodecimos, a total of 528 volumes. The increasing number of students from that time, has afforded a fund for the steady increase of the library. For several years the books were selected and purchased by the celebrated Lettsom, who enriched the collection with many valuable donations. In the year 1800, Sarah Lane presented 142 volumes of medical books, some of which are of great rarity; and on the decease of Dr. B. S. Barton, his extensive and choice collection of works on natural history, was obtained by purchase from his widow. At present, the library contains over 10,000 volumes, occupying a large and elegant room in the Hospital. The works are mostly medical, and those pertaining to kindred sciences. In these departments it is, probably, the most extensive in the country.

**THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY**, southwest corner of Arch and Fifth Streets. Among the many organizations for the diffusion of knowledge in this city, not among the least is this excellent institution. The Apprentices' Library was founded, by voluntary contributions from our benevolent citizens, in 1819. It now contains over 12,000 volumes of well-selected books, embracing generally the most approved and standard works. The usefulness of this institution can only be estimated by seeing the number of young persons who seek its treasures; upwards of 1200 boys and 600 girls now partake of its benefits.

**THE FRIENDS' LIBRARY**, Race Street below Fifth. This Institution loans books to any person, no matter what their creed, nation, or colour may be, on producing a certificate of character from some one of the Society of Friends. This, and



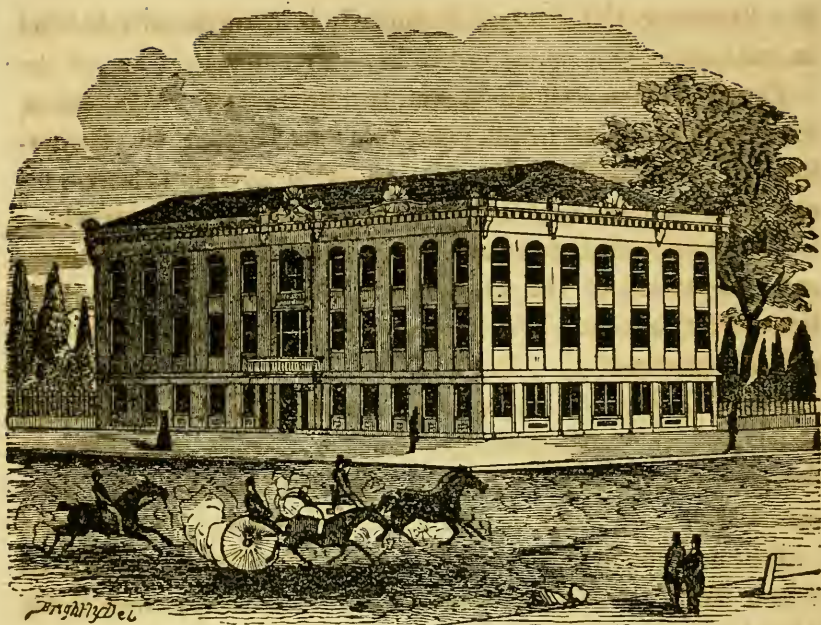
the Apprentices' Library, are the only institutions of this kind in our city. This ought not to be. Free libraries are of the highest importance in a community like that of Philadelphia, for they would give to the poor, to a great extent, the mastery of self-education. It is useless to say that books are cheap; cheap though they be, they are dear to those whose toil scarcely suffices to procure their daily living. The founders and supporters of the above-mentioned institutions, are entitled to all praise. We hope that ere long others will "Go and do likewise."

Since writing the above, we have the pleasure of noticing another shrine to Knowledge. Spring Garden is moving in the good cause. The citizens of that flourishing district have established

THE SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Here, in truth, will be a free reading-room and library, of the most approved kind. The spirit with which this enterprise has been undertaken is admirable. Its friends are earnest, truth-seeking men, who not only talk, but labour. Can their efforts be otherwise than successful?

This new structure—of which our illustration is a correct and beautiful view—will be an ornament to its vicinity, Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

In addition to the above Libraries and Associations, there are numerous minor institutions and clubs, &c., many of which have a choice collection of books for the use of their own members. Nor should we overlook the SOUTHWARK LIBRARY COMPANY, in Second below German Street, the NORTHERN LIBERTIES FRANKLIN LIBRARY COMPANY, in Second near Tammany Street, the JEFFERSON LIBRARY AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION, corner of Brown and Second Streets, and the FREE READING-ROOM ASSOCIATION, of Spring Garden.



SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE

We learn, also, that the Commissioners of Kensington have appropriated a lot of ground as a site for the erection of a Hall, to be designated **THE KENSINGTON INSTITUTE**. The establishment of this praiseworthy enterprise is yet in its infancy. We hope that the example of Spring Garden will urge on the good work, not only in Kensington, but in all our districts. Such institutions will go far to refine and elevate the character of our young men; there cannot be too many of them.

**SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.**—This valuable Institution was established in the year 1850, under the patronage of the Franklin Institute. Its object is to open, for educated women, other avenues of productive industry than are now within their reach, by means of which they may find suitable and more profitable employments, and to aid the manufacturing interests

by cultivating the Arts of Design in connexion with the industrial arts.

Young women, whose minds are sufficiently cultivated to enter upon a course of instruction, may freely come forward and enjoy the advantages of this school. The charges are extremely moderate, considering the benefits to be derived.

The School of Design will mark, it is hoped, a new era in our manufactures. In Europe, signal advantages have been derived for the arts, from a close alliance between the useful and the ornamental. The silk and porcelain of France, the iron and glass of Germany, are instances of the manner in which articles of use and luxury can acquire increased attraction and value from tasteful decoration or elegant form. The care with which, in those countries, the Arts of Design have long been fostered, has secured a market for their fabrics, in certain branches of industry, which until recently was without a rival.

The importance of this subject to our manufacturers, cannot be over-estimated; for, unless as Americans, we can compete in matters of taste with European artists, we must for ever be subject to the mortification of following where we should lead. Then, gentlemen, look to it! Avail yourselves of the immense advantages to your interests here offered, by thus bringing the Arts of Design within your reach, while at the same time you may enjoy the privilege of cherishing a class of your countrywomen every way entitled to the highest respect and regard.

The School is located at the south-east corner of Locust and Eighth. Visitors can examine the building while the classes are engaged in their studies, on the mornings of every Monday, from 10 to 12.



## THE FINE ARTS.

Philadelphia has the proud distinction of having among her many useful public institutions, four incorporated associations devoted to the cultivation or encouragement of the Fine Arts.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS, located in Chesnut Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, is the oldest and perhaps the most important institution of the kind in the United States.

It was organized in 1807, by joint stock subscription, the shares in the corporation being then fixed at fifty dollars each, subject to an annual contribution of two dollars, entitling each stockholder to free admission at all times, within the hours appointed for public exhibition. To this was added two thousand dollars belonging to the "Columbian Association," a society of artists, who believing the interests of the arts would be best promoted by such action, merged their funds in those of the Academy, and sunk their own separate corporate existence. The shares are now fixed at thirty dollars each, which includes a commutation of all annual dues. The stockholders become joint owners in the property of the Institution, the estimated value of which is over \$100,000.

The paintings comprise the most valuable collection in this country, among which are the following *chef-d'œuvres*.

WASHINGTON, a full-length, by Gilbert Stuart; JACKSON, a full-length, by Thomas Sully; PATRICK LYON, a full-length, by John Neagle; DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE, by Sir Benjamin West; DEAD MAN RESTORED, by Washington Allston; THE RELIEF OF LEYDEN, by Wittkamp; and numerous magnificent pictures by old and modern masters.

Among the most interesting objects of *sculpture*, are—Hero and Leander, a beautiful group of life-size figures in marble, by Steinhauser; the original model by KISS for his celebrated equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, erected at Berlin;

casts of the beautiful gates of the Baptistrey, at Florence (which Michael Angelo, in his admiration, pronounced worthy to be the gates of Paradise); a large group representing the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and numerous other works of nearly equal attraction belonging to this department of art.

In addition to the six stately galleries heretofore opened to the public, there have been lately added two others, appropriated to the exhibition of a very fine collection of casts, from the most celebrated statues of antiquity — the originals being gems in the collections of Rome, Florence, Paris, London, and other capitals of Europe.

Among these casts are the Silenus nursing Bacchus, the entire group of Laocoon and his sons expiring amid the coils of the marine serpent, the Apollo Belvidere, Germanicus, Cincinatus, Antinous, of the Capitol and of the Vatican; Venus of Arles, Venus de Medici and the Venus of Milo, besides a large variety of others of almost equal celebrity. Foremost in interest are the casts from the Frieze of the Parthenon at Athens, sculptured by Phidias four centuries before the Christian era, and of unequalled beauty.

There is in this institution liberal provision for the Art-student, in facilities for acquiring professional knowledge, and entirely free from any fee or charge whatever. Tickets of admission for purposes of study may be obtained from the Chairman of the Committee on Instruction, Mr. John Sartain. The regular term for *evening* studies is the six months between the first of October and the last of March.

The annual spring exhibition of new and fresh pictures, not seen before in the Academy, is from some time in April until June, but other exhibitions are continued through the rest of the year. Stockholders have the right of admission with all their families for life, but others pay twenty-five cents on entering.

The present officers are: Caleb Cope, President; William

Struthers, Treasurer; John T. Lewis, Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, Janitress; Robert Wylie, Curator.

THE ART UNION OF PHILADELPHIA is an institution for encouraging artists by the purchase of their works, and for diffusing a taste for art among the people, by distributing these works by lot to the subscribing members, who pay annually five dollars. Its operations are temporarily suspended, preparatory to new action on a greatly enlarged scale, and a revised organization. Mr. Joseph Harrison is Treasurer; Charles Toppan, President; and Rufus Mason, Secretary.

THE GRAPHIC ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA is an incorporated company of artists, associated for the joint purposes of study and social converse, and discussion of art interests. C. H. Schmolze, President; C. Schnesselle, Treasurer; Henry Stevens, Secretary.

THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA is an incorporated body of artists similar to the *Graphic*, but who also accumulate funds for the assistance of families of artists lately deceased. The present officers are S. B. Waugh, President; John Sartain, Vice President; W. Sanford Mason, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Sartain, Receiving Secretary; G. W. Conarroe, Treasurer; G. W. Holmes, Librarian.

#### THE PRESS.

The achievements of the last fifty years have been such that no local or temporary interest can satisfy the mind; everything is conducted on a grand scale. The extension of education, the progress of science, the facilities of communication and intercourse between nations, and, above all, the freedom of the Press, and its consequent wide and rapid circulation of news, have served to produce this extent of thought and purpose. In the United States the Press is supremely important. The affairs of the republic are debated, not only in Congress, but in the journals of the day; thus enabling the far-off-dweller



on the shores of the Pacific to canvass the affairs of his government equally as well as the citizen in Washington. The Church, in the olden time, furnished the man of talent with the means of procuring power and influence; but for the man of talent and tact now, the arena of the Press may well be an ample one, where influences the most mighty can be obtained over the heads and hearts of millions. Can ambition seek for more?

In no part of the country, indeed we may say in the world, does the Press maintain a higher tone, or is more characterized by originality, courtesy, and propriety, than in Philadelphia: controlled as it is, for the most part, by men of high social position, its columns are rarely stained by those "exhibitions" which, in some other cities, so often outrage the public sense. In our political papers, influenced by party interest and party spirit, the decorum of personal intercourse is invariably observed, and it is seldom, indeed, that the editor forgets in his writings the respect due to the profession, and that he too is a gentleman.

The activity and power of the newspaper press of the United States date their origin from the Revolutionary War. Previous to that great event, they were few in number, and barren of that interest, vigour, and originality, so important a feature in those of the present day. The Home Government and the United Colonies, having determined to settle their dispute by arms, both appealed to the people. Each, no doubt, had their partisans; but there were many independent or indifferent persons, whose support was valuable. Then it was that the Press entered into the strife, and assumed that direction of public opinion, which has continued ever since, and forms so remarkable a feature in modern political history.

The first public journal published in Philadelphia was "The American Weekly Mercury," established in 1719, by Andrew Bradford. It was printed on a half sheet quarto paper. A

number, the only one we believe extant, is preserved in the Philadelphia Library. In 1723, Samuel Keimer, rendered famous by the wit and sarcasm of Benjamin Franklin, established the second paper. It was entitled "The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences." This paper subsequently fell into the hands of Benjamin Franklin, under whose management it rapidly rose in public favour. It continued for a long series of years one of the principal papers of the day. The first daily newspaper published in the United States, was "The Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser." It was first issued weekly in 1771, and became, in 1784, a daily paper. The Packet eventually passed into the hands of Mr. Zachariah Poulson, by whom it was continued under the name of "The American Daily Advertiser." In 1840, it merged into the present North American.

The following list will be found to comprise all the newspapers and periodicals published at present in this city.

**DAILY MORNING.**—North American and United States Gazette; Pennsylvania Inquirer; Philadelphia Daily Record; Public Ledger; The Press; The Daily News; Philadelphia Democrat (German); Illustrated News (German); Free Press (German).

**DAILY EVENING.**—Evening Bulletin; Evening Journal; Evening Argus; Evening Reporter.

**SUNDAY MORNING.**—Sunday Dispatch; Sunday Transcript; Sunday Atlas; Sunday Mercury.

**TRI-WEEKLY.**—Pennsylvania Inquirer; North American and United States Gazette; The Press; Pennsylvanian.

**WEEKLY.**—Commercial List; Anti-Slavery Standard; Germantown Telegraph; North American; Dollar Weekly News; Philadelphia Wochenblatt; Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin; National Argus; Pennsylvanian; Woman's Advocate; Dollar Newspaper; Saturday Evening Post; Legal Intelligencer; Fitzgerald's City Item; U. S. Business Journal; Penna. R. R. and

Mining Register; Republican Flag; Southern Monitor; Vereingte Staaten Zeitung; The Weekly Press; The New World; Life Illustrated; Masonic Mirror; National Merchant; The Commonwealth; National Mechanic; Philadelphia Mirror; The Shoe and Leather Reporter; The State Journal; Mechanics' Own.

RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES. — American Messenger and Child's Paper; Sunday School Times; Sunday School Gazetteer; Sunday School Banner; The Presbyterian; Episcopal Recorder; Banner of the Cross; Christian Chronicle; Christian Observer; Catholic Herald and Visitor; The Friend; Friends' Weekly Intelligencer; Friends' Review; American Presbyterian; The Moravian.

MAGAZINES OF LIGHT LITERATURE. — Godey's Lady's Book; Graham's Magazine; Arthur's Home Magazine; Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine; Ladies' Journal; Young Reaper.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES. — Presbyterian Magazine; Baptist Family Magazine.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS. — Biblical Repertory; Home and Foreign Record; Presbyterian Quarterly Review; Sabbath School Visitor; The Home, School, and Church; Little Pilgrim; Evangelical Repository; Christian Instructor; The Covenanter; Banner of the Covenant; Lutheran Home Journal; Challen's Illustrated Monthly; Presbyterian Historical Almanac; Lemer Herte.

SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS. — Journal of the Franklin Institute; Dental News Letter; Phrenological Journal; Water-Cure Journal; Ranking's Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; American Journal of Pharmacy; Proceedings of Academy of Natural Sciences; Journal of Academy of Natural Sciences; Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline; High School Journal; Medical and Surgical Reporter; American Journal of Medical Science; Medical News and



Library; American Journal of Dental Science; Medico-Chirurgical Review; Physician's Visiting-List; Eclectic Medical Journal; The Gardener's Monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS PERIODICALS.—Vancourt's Counterfeit Detector; Law Library; Colonization Herald; Insurance Intelligencer; Tuckett's Insurance Journal.

The Magazines of Philadelphia have long retained a character honorable alike to their editors, publishers, and to the city. The contributions to these periodicals have always been of a superior character.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE is not to be surpassed either in the quantity or quality of its literary matter and embellishments.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE is richly freighted with choice articles from well-known writers in this country. The execution of the illustrations cannot be excelled.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE is a journal which has met with much favor.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE has its pages always filled with a choice stock of reading.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. — This is a truly valuable work, devoted to the Mechanical and Physical Sciences, Civil Engineering, the Arts and Manufactures, and the Records of American and Foreign Patented Inventions. No mechanic ought to be without the Journal.

The ODD-FELLOWS' MAGAZINE.—This periodical is devoted to the interests of the Order whose name it bears.

THE MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY. — Published by Blanchard & Lea, at the low rate of one dollar a-year.

QUARTERLIES.—THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. — Each number of this popular medical periodical contains about two hundred and eighty large octavo pages, richly illustrated with engravings.

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practical results arrived at by the learned of the profession. To such, this publication must prove peculiarly acceptable, inasmuch as it places them in possession of the knowledge of the day, while it saves them both time and money, and enables them to see at a glance, what works are worthy of perusal or purchase.

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CHAPTER VII.

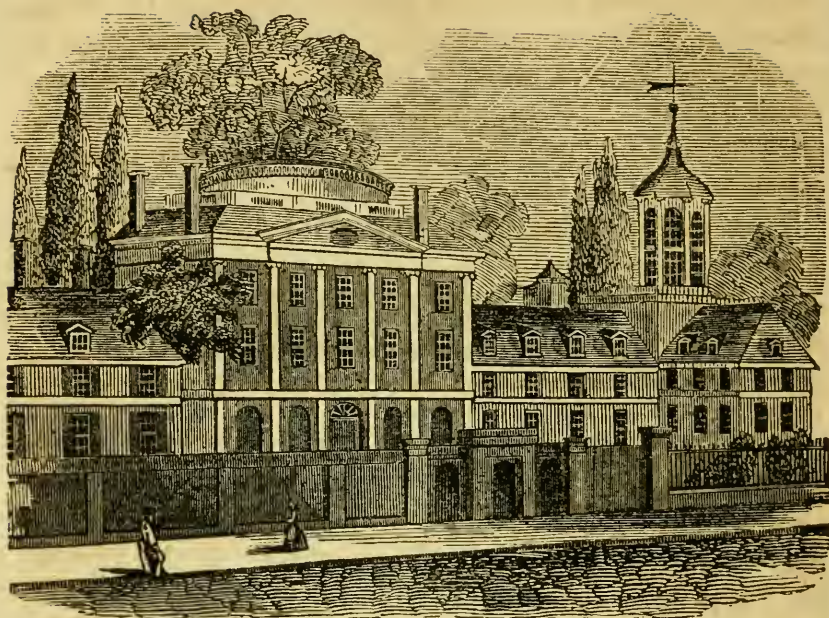
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

"Where the heart pineth in sorrow and sadness
Where the brain rioteth free in its madness;
Where Reason's lamp burneth, shrouded, yet bright,
Oh! on such miseries 'Let there be light!'"

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS of Philadelphia, proud monuments of benevolence, rear their heads in all parts of the city. They are not excelled, perhaps not equalled, by those of any other city, of the same extent, in the world. In this particular, Philadelphia has admirably illustrated its name,—“Brotherly Love.” First among these praiseworthy associations stands—

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—In the year 1751, a number of the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia were incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Assembly, as “The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital.” The charter was general in its character, and provided for “the relief of the sick, and the reception and cure of lunatics.” From the first opening of the Institution, the Insane Department has always constituted a prominent part of this noble charity, and has claimed a large share of the attention of its distinguished medical officers and managers.

This benevolent enterprise mainly relies for its support, and for the means of extending its usefulness, on private contributions and legacies. From the judicious management of these resources, has arisen those substantial and convenient buildings, on Pine Street, which are now used only for medical, surgical,



THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

and obstetric patients, and those more recently erected, two miles from the city, on the Haverford Road, known as the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

The square on which the first-named Institution stands, is bounded by Spruce and Pine, and Eighth and Ninth Streets. The entire lot is enclosed by a brick wall, with the exception of about one hundred and fifty feet on Pine Street, which is furnished with an iron railing. About seven-eighths of the square was purchased in 1755, by the managers, for £500; the remaining portion was presented to the Institution, by Thomas and Richard Penn, in 1762.

The Hospital, surrounded on the borders of the square by majestic trees, exhibits a south front of venerable aspect, and considerable architectural beauty, extending east and west two hundred and eighty-one feet. It consists of a centre building,

united by two long wards, three stories in height, to two wings, extending north and south. These wings are surmounted by cupolas, and finished so as to present fronts on Eighth and Ninth Streets. The centre building is sixty-four feet front, by sixty-one in depth, and, to the top of the balustrade surrounding the cupola, seventy-two in height.

That portion of the Hospital first erected, was the east wing, the corner-stone of which was laid May 28th, 1755, by John Key, the first European born in Philadelphia. It was finished and opened for the reception of patients, the following year. The west wing was erected in 1796, and the centre in 1805.

In addition to the main edifice, there are various outhouses, together with a building on Spruce Street, erected for the exhibition of West's celebrated painting of "Christ Healing the Sick." The net proceeds from the exhibition of this picture, from 1818 until 1848, when it was removed to the Academy of Fine Arts, where it still remains, was nearly \$24,000.

A well-executed statue of William Penn, presented by his grandson, John Penn, Esq., stands in the beautiful lawn facing Pine Street. (See page 138.)

The attention paid to neatness and ornament in the exterior and grounds of this Institution, gives it an air of elegance seldom equalled in establishments of the kind.

Previous to the year 1841, a large portion of the building was appropriated to the accommodation of the insane; but since the transfer of this class of patients to the new hospital, the building has been, in a great measure, remodelled, and thoroughly repaired; giving, in consequence, an enlarged accommodation for the ordinary medical and surgical patients.

The whole revenue of this noble charity is devoted, directly or indirectly, to the support of the sick poor. All accidents, if brought to the door within twenty-four hours after their oc-



STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN.

currence, are admitted without a question, provided they have not occurred out of the State of Pennsylvania. All cases of chronic or acute disease are admitted,—if it appears that they are at all susceptible of relief,—as far as the accommodation of the house will allow. The reader must remember that it is not an asylum for the support of the destitute, but an hospital for their cure when sick; consequently, those beyond the reach of treatment are not admitted. A limited number of pay patients are received, which is but an extension of its charity; for, whatever profits are derived from this source, go to increase the ability of the Institution to relieve the poor.

This Hospital has always dispensed its blessings with a generous hand. At present, to the one hundred and twenty, al-

ready occupied, it has space provided for one hundred and fifty additional charity beds.

Among the beneficial operations of this Institution, are the medical lectures delivered there, to over three hundred medical students, who annually attend upon the practice of the house; thus enjoying opportunities for improvement, the benefits of which, to themselves and the communities among whom they may practise, are quite incalculable. It is well admitted that the young practitioner who has sought instruction by the bedside, in institutions of this kind, is far better qualified for the duties of his profession, than if he enjoyed no such advantage. For every patient cured or well treated in an hospital, hundreds scattered through wide regions of town and country may experience similar benefits. In concluding our notice, we will state, that since 1841, there have been 13,829 patients received into this establishment, of whom 9,800 were poor. The average population of the house at present, is about one hundred and fifty-eight,—one hundred and twenty of whom are poor.

Visitors are admitted, from 10 o'clock to sunset, every day except Sunday; and the afternoon of Saturday, only on special business.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—The cornerstone of this building was laid on the 22d of June, 1832; it was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of January, 1841. It is located on a fine farm, of 113 acres, between the Westchester and Haverford Roads, on the latter of which is the gate of entrance. The principal building and the main wings present an eastern front of four hundred and thirty-six feet, and consist of a basement and two principal stories.

The centre building is ninety-six feet deep, sixty-three feet wide, east of its junctions with the wings, and sixty-seven on

its western side. The former, which is the principal front, is built of cut stone, and ornamented with a chaste and elegant Doric portico; the west side has also a portico, of smaller dimensions, and like the rest of the Hospital is of stone, stuccoed to resemble the principal front. The interior arrangements are unsurpassed for convenience and perfect adaptation to the purpose designed.

The principal edifice is surmounted by a dome, in which are placed iron tanks, from whence water is conveyed to every part of the building. The summit of the dome is eighty-five feet above the level of the basement, and from it the view is one of great beauty, embracing a large extent of country. In the distance are seen the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, the city of Philadelphia, the Girard College, &c.

Beginning with 93 patients, received from the parent institution, the number gradually increased, till, by the year 1853, every room was occupied, and from that time forward, even with almost constantly crowded wards, it became necessary to decline many cases that sought admission to the hospital. Under these circumstances, it was obvious that new accommodations must be provided, or the institution could not maintain its high character, nor our own citizens find, within the commonwealth, adequate means for the treatment of the cases of insanity which were of such frequent occurrence. Believing that this institution possessed peculiar advantages for providing these additional accommodations, and that the experience which had here been derived from a careful study of the disease and a familiarity with the requirements of establishments for its treatment, could be made available in the erection of a new structure, it was suggested in the annual report for the year 1853, "that a new hospital, replete with every modern discovery and all the improvements suggested by a large expe-

rience, and capable of accommodating 200 male patients, should be erected on the 70 acres of land now comprising the farm of the institution, and directly west of its present inclosed pleasure grounds; while the present building, with everything included within its external wall, should be given up for the exclusive use of a similar number of females." These suggestions were at once approved by the Board of Managers, and subsequently with entire unanimity by the contributors at their annual meeting in the year 1854. An appeal to the public for contributions to this object was soon after issued, a collecting committee appointed, and the result of their labors has been the erection, from this source alone, of an entirely new edifice, capable of accommodating, in a very superior manner, 250 patients, with ample apartments for officers, attendants, and others employed, and with every arrangement which seemed likely to promote the comfort and restoration of the sick, and the efficiency, usefulness, and economical management of the institution. The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, therefore, as now constituted, consists of two distinct buildings, each complete in itself, having separate pleasure grounds and inclosures, both situated, however, on the same tract of 113 acres of land originally purchased by the institution.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford.—This Institution was founded in the year 1815, by contributions from the members of the Society of Friends, and is now supported by the pay received from patients, donations, and contributions. The buildings are well adapted for the purposes designed, and the administration of the Institution combines all that humanity and prudence can produce, to cure or relieve the unfortunate objects of its care.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM.—This noble charity was founded in the year 1835, as a Naval School and an Hos-

pital for Pensioners, but is now used for the latter purpose only. It is situated on the banks of the River Schuylkill, a short distance below the city, fronting on the Gray's Ferry Road. The site is one of the most beautiful in the vicinity of Philadelphia, being the highest point of land on the river below Fairmount.

The Asylum consists of three structures, separated from each other, yet forming one entire and beautiful plan,—the main building, and the residences of the Commodore and Surgeon.

The main or principal edifice is three stories in height, built of Pennsylvania marble, and presents a front of 380 feet, including a centre building of 142 feet by 175 deep; it is embellished with a beautiful portico of eight columns of the Ionic order. The wings contain verandas on each story.

On the platform are two field pieces, captured at the Battle of Saratoga; and two large marble balls, which were brought by the late COMMODORE ELLIOT from the Hellespont. The balls are said to have been fired from the celebrated Turkish mortar, the largest piece of ordnance in the world.

The basement, or first story, of the centre building, is divided into a spacious dining-room, the various culinary departments, pantry, and washing and ironing rooms. The wings of this story are divided into dormitories, &c.

The second story contains the Dispensary, and the Officers', Surgeon's, and Apothecaries' apartments; also a beautiful chapel, fifty-six feet square, lighted from a dome. The wings of this story are fitted up into chambers, for the accommodation of the Pensioners, each being neatly furnished with a bed, table, chairs, &c. These rooms are well ventilated; they open directly on the verandas, and are kept remarkably clean. The third story contains sleeping apartments, the Infirmary,

baths, closets, &c.

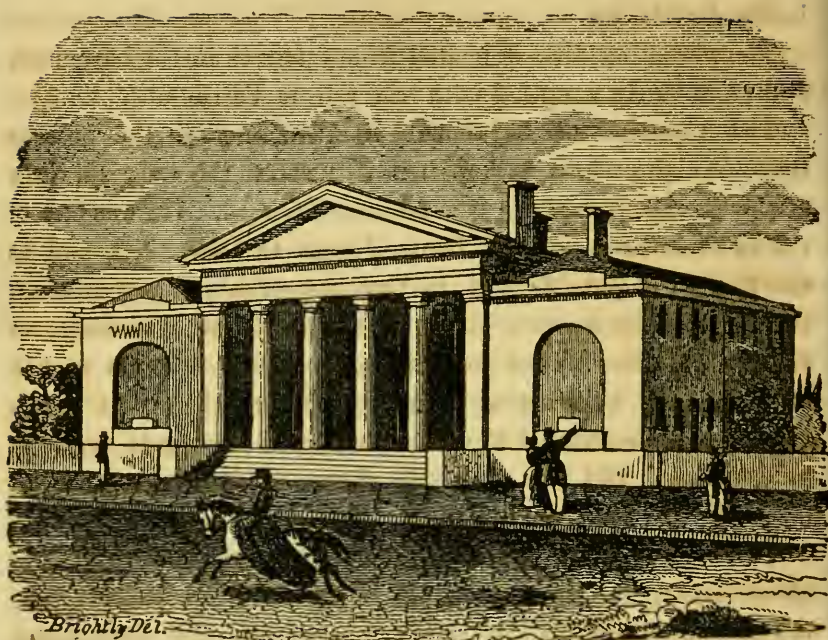
The whole building is heated from furnaces in the basement, and plenteously supplied with water from Fairmount.

The Asylum contains about 140 Pensioners at the present time,—among whom is THOMAS JOHNSON, the only survivor of the daring crew of the *Bon Homme Richard*. He was one of the two men who assisted PAUL JONES to lash his vessel to the British Frigate *Serapis*, in that memorable engagement in the British Channel.* Each pensioner has an allowance of thirty-six dollars a year for clothing, and one dollar a month pocket-money, together with one pound and a half of tobacco. They are not restricted in diet,—each man having as much as he requires. The bill of fare, as shown to us, is equal to that of any hotel in the city.

The buildings are surrounded by a beautiful park, containing about twenty-five acres, enclosed in front by an elegant iron railing; it is laid out into walks, flower-beds, and grass-plats, and planted with trees, and shrubbery. That portion facing the river, affords some fine views, embracing the Schuylkill and its shipping, together with the Almshouse, Woodland Cemetery, Hamilton Village, &c., on the opposite shore.

This Institution will compare favourably with any other of the kind in the world: it is worthy of the country. Long may it continue the happy home of the brave, who have perilled their lives, or impaired their health, in the service of their native land.

* Since writing the above notice, this old hero has gone to his long home. He was supposed to have been over one hundred years of age.



INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—This benevolent Institution is situated at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets. It was founded in the year 1820, incorporated in 1821, and removed to the present building in 1825; the original cost of which was eighty thousand dollars.

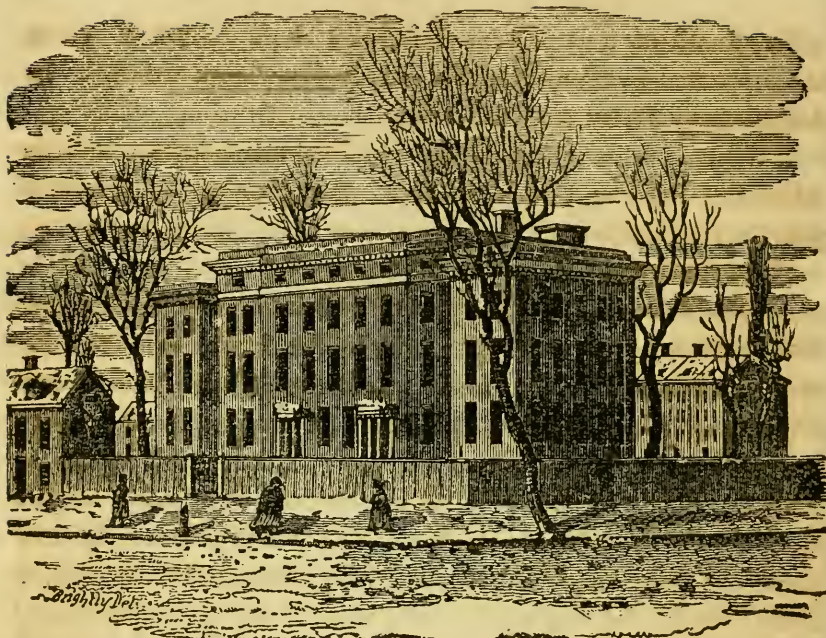
This charity is supported by donations and the contributions of annual subscribers and life members. By the act of incorporation, the State of Pennsylvania, allowed 160 dollars apiece, annually, for the support of indigent pupils of this State, the number of whom was not to exceed fifty, and the term of each not to extend over three years. This number has since been increased, and the term extended, by several enactments. The number under the present appropriation is 92, and the term allowed is six years.

The Institution at present contains 134 pupils, 92 of whom are supported by Pennsylvania, 18 by Maryland, 13 by New Jersey, 3 by Delaware, and 13 by the Institution. The system of education adopted in this establishment is that of the Abbé de l'Épée and Sicard, which has been so successfully practised in Europe.

The edifice was erected from designs by Haviland, and is constructed of granite. It is composed of a centre building, 50 feet front by 63 in depth. The whole front, including the wings, is 96 feet, and it extends back 235 feet. The façade is ornamented by a chaste and beautiful portico, in the Doric style of architecture. There are two spacious yards, and an enclosed plat laid out as a flower-garden, furnishing ample space for exercise for the pupils. The interior arrangements are of the most ample kind, comprising eleven school-rooms, a lecture-room, cabinet of models, apparatus, and specimens, airy sleeping-rooms, an infirmary, workshops, and apartments for culinary purposes, &c. To cultivate the understanding, to invigorate the constitution, and to train up the child in the way he should go, are the leading objects of this Institution, and the best efforts of the Officers and Directors have been aimed to accomplish this great end. By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not admitted under ten years of age. Any respectable stranger is admitted to inspect the building on application to the Principal of the Institution, A. B. Hutton, A.M.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.—This noble charity is situated at the corner of Race and Twentieth Street, and was founded by the State in the year 1833, through the exertions of the benevolent.

The building is about 150 feet front on Race Street, and four stories high, with wings extending 60 feet in depth. It has accommodations for 140 pupils. There are in the Institu-



INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

tion 130 pupils and blind persons, employed in the various mechanical departments. Of this number there are from Pennsylvania, 97; New Jersey, 14; Maryland, 8; Delaware, 6, and all other places, 5. The States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland provide for their blind in this Institution.

The amount of good done by this Institution to a deeply afflicted class, and to the community, by providing them the means of self-support, and relieving the public from an inevitable charge, commends it strongly to public favor. The pupils are instructed in the various branches pursued in our most favored academies. Some of them become organists in our churches, and teachers of music, and others sustain themselves by their skill in some useful handicraft.

Strangers are kindly received at all times, on application to the Principal, Mr. William Chapin, but the most interesting

time of visiting is on Wednesday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, when a concert of beautiful music is given, including an orchestra of thirty performers.

The organization of such charities forms a bright era in the history of our race; it is literally accomplishing the words of the Prophet—"Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped."

Owing to the impossibility of accommodating the large crowds that attended these exhibitions when free, a small admission fee is now charged. The Race and Vine Street lines of cars pass the premises.

FRIENDS' ALMSHOUSE, located in Walnut below Fourth Street. This Institution is sustained by the Society of Friends, by legacies, &c. There are few inmates at present. The front of the lot has been improved by the erection of several elegant buildings, occupied as offices, &c. This antique building is worthy of a visit. It is occupied at present by the keeper's family, new buildings having been erected for the accommodation of the inmates.

PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE.—The extensive range of buildings comprising this Almshouse are situated on the west side of the River Schuylkill, of which the river is the eastern boundary, on a farm containing about 187 acres of land. They consist of four edifices, each 500 feet front, three stories high, including the basement, of regular ashlar masonry, so arranged as to enclose a rectangular yard. The front, which faces to the southeast, and from which a view of the city is afforded, is ornamented by an elegant portico, in the Tuscan order of architecture, having six columns, five feet in diameter at the base, and thirty feet high, giving a grand and imposing appearance to the structure. Looking at its exterior, it is really a palace for the poor.

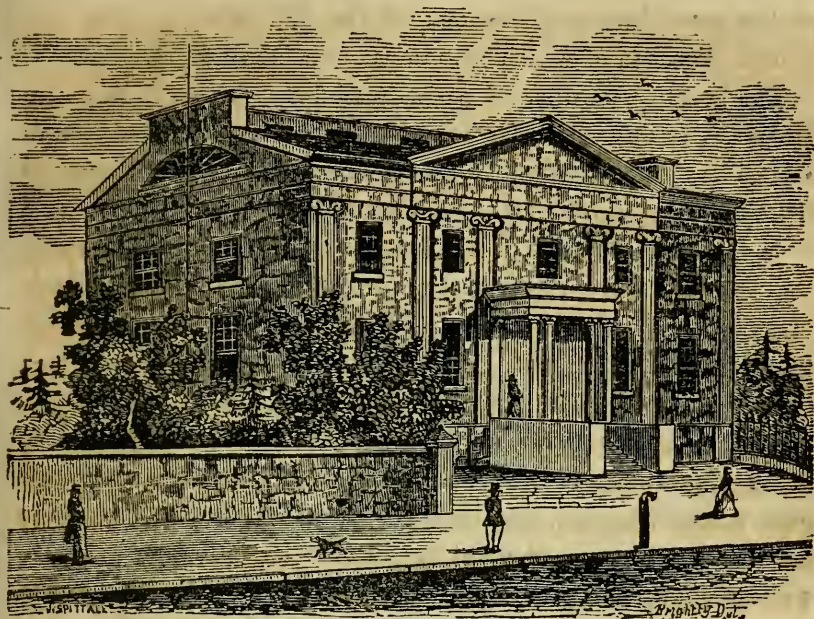
The Institution, now a department of the city, is under the management of a "Board of Guardians," consisting of 12 mem-

bers, who receive their appointment from the Judges of the Supreme, District, and Common Pleas Courts, and from Councils, each body named appointing three members to serve for the terms of one, two, and three years.

Connected with the Almshouse is a Hospital, containing over 600 patients, exclusive of nurses and attendants. The medical staff of the Hospital consists of twelve visiting physicians, obstetricians, and surgeons, and eight resident physicians, four of them being senior and four junior residents. The Hospital possesses probably the finest amphitheatre in the world, in which clinical instruction is given during the winter months to large classes. This Institution is easily reached by the Market Street Passenger Railway and the Darby Road. The Insane Department, which occupies the entire building on the south-west side of the square, contains 420 patients, 147 of them being men, and 273 women. This department is under the supervision of a physician, who has the sole charge of it.

THE WILLS HOSPITAL, for the Diseases of the Eye and Limbs, was founded by the late James Wills of Philadelphia, who bequeathed to the city for that purpose, the sum of \$108,396; which at the time of the completion of the building, had accumulated to \$122,548. The expense of its erection, including the cost of the lot, was \$57,203, leaving a balance of \$65,345; the interest of which is available for the support of the Institution.

The corner-stone was laid on the 2d of April, 1832, and on the 3d of March, 1834, the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients.



WILLS HOSPITAL.

It is a neat stone structure, eighty feet long and fifty feet deep, with a piazza on the south side extending through its entire length, and is divided into two large wards, and a number of smaller and more private rooms, besides those occupied by the officers and others connected with the establishment.

The Hospital is beautifully situated, being immediately opposite to Logan Square. The ample grounds appertaining to it, together with the delightful promenade in front, secure not only free ventilation; but, to a considerable extent, also, the healthful influences of a rural location. In addition to the legacy of MR. WILLS, several small bequests have been received from other individuals, among them one by the late DR. BLENON; and the Institution is moreover allowed by Act of Legislature the temporary use of the unemployed income from a fund left by JOHN BLEAKLY, in 1802, for the relief

of the poor during visitations of the yellow fever; the net annual proceeds of which amount at present to \$554.

The greatest number of patients admitted hitherto into the Hospital, at any one time, is about forty-five; but many more attend as "out-patients," for advice and medicine. Since its foundation, upwards of two thousand persons have been cured or relieved, as inmates of the Institution, and more than twice that number have received its benefits in their own homes. Most of these cases are such as would have proved incurable in private practice, and in numerous instances the sufferers have been restored to sight from a state of total blindness.

Persons applying for gratuitous admission are expected to bring satisfactory evidence of respectable character and indigent circumstances; pay patients are also admitted, and the managers are thus enabled to diffuse its advantages more widely among the poor than they could otherwise do. Patients from distant parts of the country, have sought relief there in preference to treatment at their own homes or hotels, and will continue to do so in greater numbers, as more extended accommodations are provided.

Such enlargement is very much required; and it is to be regretted that means should be wanting for so beneficent a purpose. Founded for the cure of diseases of the Limbs, as well as those of the Eye, to which it is at present restricted, it might, with adequate endowments, comprehend all recent accidents, as well as chronic ailments, affecting the extremities. It is a stock, moreover, upon which various branches of healing may be engrafted, bearing severally such designation as might be given them by their respective founders. Nothing forbids the association therewith of a medical department also; and the city would thus be furnished with another general hospital, now greatly needed, of convenient access, and unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness of location by any similar Institution in the world.

For many years, it has been steadily dispensing to the poor the blessings it was intended to impart. The good which it has done, and is still doing, even in the contracted sphere of its present operations, is incalculable; and with the addition of two wings, appropriated one to the Orthopedic and the other to the Ophthalmic department, it would be an honour to the city, and take at once high rank among the charitable institutions of the world.

The Wills Hospital is governed by a Board of eighteen Directors, who are appointed by the City Councils. It is situated on Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. John Rodman Paul, President, and Albert H. Smith, Secretary.

THE CITY HOSPITAL AT BUSH HILL* is situated at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Coates Street. The structure is of brick, and consists of a centre building, three stories high, connected to two-story wings, running east and west. A portico, enclosed with pivot blinds, extends the entire length of the east and west wings on the southern front. On Coates Street, is an ample space, enclosed by a fence, handsomely laid out in walks, flower-beds, &c., with stabling, and other out-houses on the western extremity of the lot. The location is on high ground, and the neighborhood has been always remarkably free from diseases of a contagious character.

The centre, on the floor and level with the entrance, is occupied by a hall, apartments for the different officers, and a spacious stairway leading to the upper stories. The second story is divided into four, and the third into five chambers. The attic also contains five rooms. The wings, two stories in height, are each divided into fourteen wards, all well aired by spacious windows. There is also a room for the accommodation of insane patients.

* This building has been demolished, and a temporary one erected on Islington Lane.

The apartments and wards of this Hospital are kept remarkably clean, and its whole arrangement is under the most judicious management. Though seldom occupied by many patients, it is always in a state of readiness for any emergency. This building was erected and occupied as early as 1810 as a Pest Hospital, where all persons may be sent, by order of the Board of Health, Sanitary Committee, or Clerk, who are afflicted with a pestilential or contagious disease. Security, however, is required for the payment of the weekly charges for boarding, washing, physicians' attendance, &c.

The Hospital is under the supervision of the Sanitary Committee of the Board. The physician of the Hospital is Dr. John Bell, and the matron, Lydia Tomlinson, who are appointed annually by the Board of Health.

An hospital carriage is always in readiness to convey patients to the Institution from any part of the city or county.

CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL, Cherry Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, founded by DR. J. KEARSLEY, for the relief of indigent females of the Episcopal Church.

THE SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Green Hill. This Institution is situated on the Girard Avenue, within a short distance of Girard College, and has the advantage of a fine open lot around it, which is well ventilated from the absence of contiguous buildings. It is capable of accommodating sixty patients, the males and females being in separate buildings, and receives them at the low price of three dollars per week, either for surgical or medical treatment. It is administered in its nursing by an experienced religious community, the Sisters of Saint Joseph. Persons desirous of entering will call upon one of the Managers acting as an Hospital Committee, and furnish the requisite security for their accommodation, upon which they will be admitted. Surgical accidents of a severe kind are received at once for a limited time.

Prescribers of the Institution—Surgeons.—Henry H. Smith, M. D., J. H. B. M'Clellan, M. D., Wm. B. Page, M. D.

Physicians.—Wm. V. Keating, M. D., Alfred Stillé, M. D., Francis C. Smith, M. D.

Obstetricians.—B. M'Neill, M. D., J. D. Bryant, M. D., A. Bournonville, M. D.

Pathologist.—J. Leidy, M. D.

HOSPITAL OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA, corner of Front and Huntington Street, Nineteenth ward.

Medical Board of Physicians.—Dr. B. F. Deacon, Dr. J. B. Biddle, Dr. J. C. Morris, Dr. Wm. Maybury.

Surgeons.—Dr. Wm. Hunt, Dr. Henry E. Drayton, Dr. R. S. Kenderdine, Dr. R. P. Thomas.

Resident Physicians.—Dr. C. H. Chubb, Dr. Gregory Schell.

THE DISPENSARIES.

There are four of these valuable institutions in Philadelphia, to dispense medicine, and medical advice, to the poor.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY, South Fifth below Chestnut Street, was the first established in this city, being founded in 1786. The Institution is under the control of a Board of twelve Managers, elected annually, by the contributors. The Managers elect six attending and four consulting physicians and surgeons, an Apothecary, and a Treasurer. The physicians and surgeons attend in their turn at the Dispensary every day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The apothecary resides in the building. All cases, whether acute, chronic, surgical, or obstetrical, are promptly attended to, when recommended by a contributor or by making proper application to the Dispensary; such as are not able to come in person, are attended at their homes; but

no persons are deemed objects of this charity but such as are really necessitous.

According to the last report of the Institution, there have been 7,362 patients under care of the Dispensary during the year past, of which number 7,251 recovered, 78 died, and 33 remain under care.

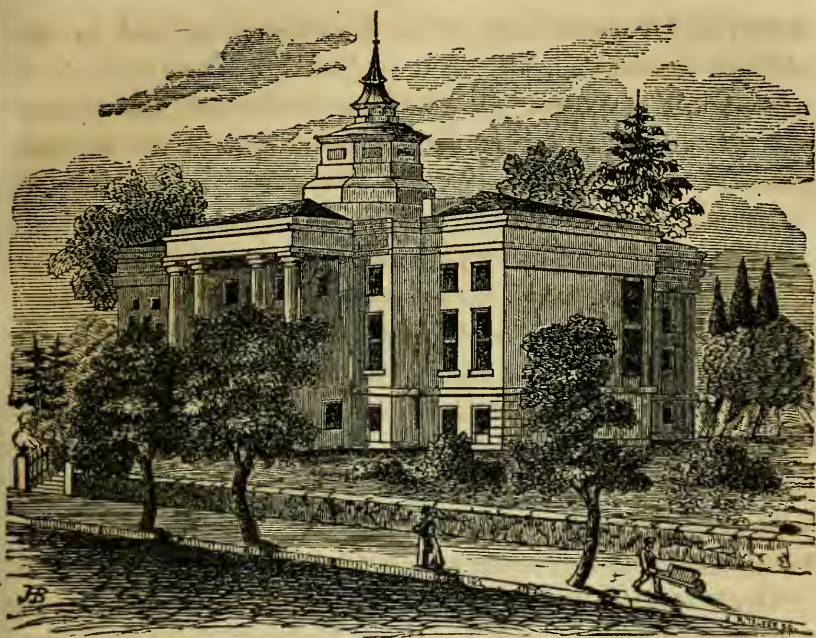
The Obstetric department, founded in 1837, has now become, under its able management, a perfect system of prompt and active usefulness.

The payment of five dollars entitles the donor to the privileges of a contributor, and the payment of fifty dollars constitutes a life membership.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY was established in 1816. It is located at No. 602 Spring Garden Street. There is connected with this Institution a lying-in department, where the poor can have the best attendance, with every comfort that can reasonably be expected; indeed, we are informed that few in the better ranks of society have better attendance than those receive who enjoy the blessings of this charity.

MOYAMENSING DISPENSARY AND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Catharine Street, above Seventh. This Institution went into operation in 1847, since which time it has done an incalculable amount of good, in restoring the health and saving the lives of thousands of indigent sufferers. In the district of its location, a county officer was known to receive, previous to its establishment, over \$600 per month, for burying the dead, who were sent to the grave for want of timely medical assistance; now, the same officer has rarely a case during the same period. Few charitable institutions have stronger claims upon the benevolent.

PRESTON RETREAT, at present used by the Foster Home Association. This elegant building, designed as a lying-in hospital for indigent married women, was founded by bequest



PRESTON RETREAT.

of DR. JONAS PRESTON. The edifice is one of the most beautiful in the city. The lot upon which it stands occupies an entire square, extending from Twentieth to Twenty-First Street, and from Hamilton to Spring Garden Street.

The funds left for the support of this Institution are ample, but in consequence of their not being available,—being invested in the Schuylkill Navigation Company's stock,—the object of the testator has not been carried into effect. In the mean time, the managers have allowed the Foster Home Association to occupy the premises.

This Society, as its name implies, is instituted to provide a home for the children of the poor, and it now feeds, clothes, and instructs about 74 little homeless ones. In our visit to this Asylum, we were delighted with the order, remarkable cleanliness, and decorum, that pervaded the whole establish-

ment; and it was pleasing to see the affection evinced by the children toward their attendants. Nowhere did we see happier or more cheerful faces. We recommend the generous to visit the "Home;" we know that their charity will not be misplaced.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Catharine Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. This charity was organized in the winter of 1846, through the exertions of MR. MULLEN, who, being acquainted with the deplorable condition of the poor in the District of Moyamensing, felt prompted to relieve their most pressing necessities, as far as his individual means would permit. In this benevolent mission he soon found the destitute far more numerous than he anticipated, and a very large portion sunk in the deepest and most hopeless poverty; consequently, he was led to devise other means for their relief. The plan of the Institution under notice was the result, which from its inception proved successful. Other kindred spirits were soon attracted to his aid, thus cheering on the undertaking and enabling it, by enlarged means, to extend its blessings. It has been ascertained, that by the system of giving employment to the poor, the association have been able to keep each individual comfortable, through the most inclement season of the year, at the small expense of about one dollar for three months over the received value of their labour, or an average of a little more than four dollars per annum. But this is not the most important view of this subject. It has also done much towards the diminution of crime in the District of its location. We find that in January, 1845, there were 409 commitments to the County Prison, of which number 212 were from Moyamensing alone; now the proportion from this quarter is greatly diminished. The Coroner, in 1846, received not less than six hundred dollars per month for burying the dead, over whom he held inquests, in this, then called "In-

fecting District ;" now, his receipts for this purpose are much reduced.

In this benevolent enterprise Mr. Mullen has laboured without any other remuneration than that which ought to animate the followers of HIM, who came to preach glad tidings, to bind up the broken heart, and to raise the fallen. We dwell upon this effort, because it shows what one person can accomplish by perseverance and devotion to one object. Happy is that man who makes that object the temporal and eternal welfare of his fellow-men. We commend the enterprise to our readers as a system that might well be adopted in all large cities, not only with benefit to the destitute, but with an actual saving to the public in every point of view.

The present buildings were erected in 1848, the interior arrangements of which are well adapted to the benevolent object. The lower story consists of a store, for the sale of provisions, &c., to the poor, at cost prices, a room fitted up for the Moyamensing Soup Society, an office for the Moyamensing Dispensary, a kitchen, and a free bathing and washing establishment. It is a usual thing for workmen to stop here after their day's labour, and bathe, going home clean and refreshed. In the second story are the work-rooms of the Institution. The third story contains the much-talked-of Ragged Schools. Everything in this room appeared to us in good order. These schools are under the charge of some benevolent ladies of the Society of Friends. The fourth story is divided into small rooms, for the purpose of giving a night's shelter to those without a home.

We were much gratified with the general appearance of the entire establishment. It is a model in point of cleanliness, order, judicious management, and practical benevolence.

THE WIDOWS' ASYLUM, situated at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Cherry Streets, was instituted in the year

1819, by contributions, and it still depends upon the same resources for support. It contains at present about sixty inmates, the oldest of whom is ninety years of age.

PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN ASYLUM, FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIGENT WOMEN.—This is a new and praiseworthy Institution, located at No. 229 Arch Street. It was organized on the 10th of October, 1850.

ST. ANN'S WIDOWS' ASYLUM, Moyamensing Road below Christian Street, is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, an association of ladies, who visit the sick and distressed poor, affording them such aid as their means will allow in clothing, provisions, money, &c.

THE ORPHANS' SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, Race Street and Eighteenth, was formed on the 20th of March, 1814, by a number of ladies, who convened for that purpose in the schoolroom of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was incorporated on the 29th of January, 1816.

The object of this benevolent association, is "to rescue from ignorance, idleness, and vice, destitute, unprotected, and helpless children; by providing for them that support and instruction which will eventually enable them to become useful members of society." The first orphan was admitted on the 3d of March, 1815. The family at present consists of eighty-four children,—forty-eight boys and thirty-six girls.

According to the by-laws, no boy shall be bound out as a house servant, or to a tavern-keeper, nor until he has received a suitable education, and no girl can be bound to a tavern or boarding-house keeper. It is the duty of the managers—an onerous one too, self-imposed though it be—to keep a maternal eye over these children, after they leave the Institution, by visiting them occasionally, and inquiring into their conduct and treatment.

In the year 1816, the Society received a donation of a large lot of ground, that on which the present building stands, from four gentlemen, viz., Messrs. J. Cook, Jacob Justice, James Wilmer, and Jonah Thompson. The foundation of the first Asylum was laid the same year, and the building completed, and occupied by the children, in April, 1818. This first Orphans' Home was a substantial structure, fifty by fifty-three feet, three stories high, exclusive of a basement and attic, and was erected at a cost of \$26,675. This building was entirely destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 24th of January, 1822, when, melancholy to relate, twenty-three of its little inmates perished in the conflagration. At that time, there were ninety orphans in the family. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that of those who escaped, few saved more than their night-clothes. The fire having commenced in the kitchen, soon extended to the stairway, and from thence it enveloped the entire building. Repeated noble attempts were made to rescue the little sufferers, but the efforts were rendered of no avail for want of ladders.

The sympathy of our citizens was awakened by this calamity, and the sum of \$27,978 was speedily obtained, which, with a grant of \$5,000 from the State, enabled the managers to rebuild the Asylum the following year. The present edifice is from a design by WILLIAM STRICKLAND, and presents an excellent plan, embracing every requisite accommodation for the inmates at that date; we think, however, that at present many improvements and additions might advantageously be made.

The structure is of brick, one hundred and ten feet by fifty-three, and consists of a basement, a principal, and an attic story. The materials are of the best kind, and the workmanship executed in the most substantial manner. The basement is arched, and the stairways are of stone; indeed, the building,

we may say, is entirely fire-proof. A large area is attached to the Asylum, used as a play-ground, which, considering its immediate vicinity to one of our noble squares, gives it the advantage of a rural location.

The benevolence of the Christian appears truly in a work like this. What friend of his country, of humanity, does not wish well to such a noble institution !

SAINT JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This new and elegant building is located on the west side of the Schuylkill River, about two and a half miles from Market Street Bridge. It is built on a lot of thirteen acres, adjoining the Cathedral Cemetery. The structure is of brown stone, in the Tudor style of Gothic architecture,—a style peculiarly suited for such institutions. It consists of a main edifice, sixty feet long by fifty deep, and four stories high, connected to wings of three stories the extremes finishing with pointed gables ; the whole length is two hundred and twenty feet. Over the main building is a turret, surmounted by a cross. The height from the ground to the top of the cross is ninety-six feet. The interior, in accordance with the exterior appearance of the building, is finished in a plain, substantial manner. The basement of the centre block, contains the various culinary departments, wash and bath rooms, together with the refectory and a play-room for the children, when the weather is such as to prevent their enjoying out-door amusements. The upper portion is appropriated to the use of the "SISTERS," or religious order having charge of the Institution. The north wing contains the chapel, schoolrooms, and dormitories ; and the south wing is devoted entirely to dormitories. There are three staircases, all of easy access, from any part of the building by the corridors. Particular care has been taken in the construction of these stairways, to make them commodious and strong. The building is designed to accommodate a family of about two

hundred and fifty orphans, and their attendants. J. T. MAHONY, ESQ., was the architect of this beautiful edifice.

SAINT JOHN'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This Institution, under charge of the religious order of the Sisters of Charity, is situated on the southwest corner of Spruce and Seventh Streets. The average number of orphans is one hundred.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

There are three of these praiseworthy institutions in Philadelphia. THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM, Twenty-first above Race Street, THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Twenty-second and George Street, and the ROSINE ASYLUM, Eighth above Wood Street.

The first of these Institutions was organized in the year 1800. The number of Magdalens who have obtained shelter of its charity since then, has been about one thousand, of whom upwards of five hundred have been reclaimed, and restored to respectable society, or have died under its care, manifesting satisfactory evidence of true repentance. The Asylum is a plain brick edifice, erected by voluntary contributions.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, is under charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a religious order, attached to the Roman Catholic Church. It has been the means of reclaiming many from the paths of vice.

THE ROSINE ASYLUM is a new institution, under the judicious management of some of our most benevolent ladies; since its organization it has been eminently successful. It is pleasing to know, that some of our citizens sympathize with the fallen. A moment's reflection will convince the inquirer of the absolute necessity of such institutions as those before

us, if we ever hope to reclaim the wanderers from the paths of virtue. It has been truly said, that the unhappy girl who has been the sufferer from misplaced confidence—and are there not too many such, who are more sinned against than sinning?—has no hope of escape from total ruin, unless sheltered by such asylums. If not here, where can she go? Her friends, and too often her parents, fear to take her back to the domestic hearth, apprehending moral contamination to the other members of the household. Alas! cast out from all that is dear and hallowed in life, humbled in her own estimation, she becomes reckless, and soon, very soon, seeks to drown her woes in the intoxicating bowl. That any in such a situation, surrounded by such unfavourable circumstances, should have the resolution to stop and seek to regain a virtuous course of life, while the world, notwithstanding their penitence and tears, treats them with coldness, enough to deter many from less noble resolutions, is truly a matter of wonder. We hope that the importance of these institutions will be regarded in their proper light, by the citizens of Philadelphia, a city whose boast is her benevolence. None have stronger claims.

COLOURED ORPHANS' ASYLUM, Thirteenth above Callowhill Street. This is a large and commodious building for the maintenance and education of coloured orphans, and is one of the many monuments of the benevolence of our citizens. It contains at present about sixty-seven children. This Institution has rescued many little ones from the abodes of wretchedness and vice, which abound in some neighbourhoods of the southern portion of our city. It is a cheering thought that they may in a future day, become useful members of society; instead of a prey to the miseries of crime, to which they were exposed. Many poor but worthy coloured people, also, have had their dying moments soothed, by the knowledge that there was a comfortable home provided for their bereaved little ones.

Donations are gratefully received at the Asylum.

To the above we may add, the PROVIDENT SOCIETY, THE UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, THE NORTHERN ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF POOR WOMEN, and THE TEMPORARY HOME ASYLUM. These associations and a multitude of others, are organized to assist the poor, by providing employment and relieving their immediate wants. The remark is often made, that these societies, "do too much for the poor," and that they encourage idleness. This is not so; for, from examination and inquiry, we do not hesitate to say, that in very few cases has their benevolence been imposed upon. Let the caviller accompany the visitors of any one of them, and he will for ever after hold his peace, if not assist in the good work.

We might add to this extensive list, the various SOUP SOCIETIES and CITY TRUSTS, for the distribution of bread, wood, and coal, to the poor; the various BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS, organized for mutual support in time of sickness,—a guide to which would form a book itself,—THE HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS, THE SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE MISERIES OF PRISONS, THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, the various ABOLITION SOCIETIES, THE FOREIGN BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF ST. GEORGE, ST. ANDREW, ST. PATRICK, ST. DAVID, &c., until we exceeded the limits of the present work.

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PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIAN.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES of all denominations are exceedingly numerous in Philadelphia. This is creditable to the memory of its founder, whose wish was, that every one might worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Penn, himself a distinguished leader in the Society of Friends, solemnly declares, that he came into the charge of founding the Province of Pennsylvania for "the Lord's sake." He desired to establish a people who should be a praise in the earth, for conduct, as well as for civil and religious liberty.

Few of the old churches in Philadelphia are distinguished for architectural beauty; but many, erected within the last few years, are remarkable for elegance and comfort. Being designed to suit the wants and the characters of a republican people, they excel in beauty of design, elegance of execution, and chasteness of decoration, rather than ornate display.

The first of these societies which claims our attention, is THE FRIENDS, or QUAKERS. Meetings of this Society were held, previous to the settlement of Philadelphia, at the house of Thomas Fairman, at Shackamaxon,—the present Kensington.

This house, Watson says in his "Annals," was near "the Elm Tree," that subsequently obtained such renown as being the scene of Penn's Treaty of Friendship with the Indians. It was at this Treaty (of which our engraving is a beautiful view) that Penn addressed them in these memorable words: "We meet on the broad pathway of good faith and good will."

No advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. I will not call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely; nor brothers only, for brothers differ;—the friendship between thee and me I will not compare to a chain, for that the rains may rust, or the falling tree may break: we are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh and blood." The impression made upon the minds of the Indians by Penn, at this and subsequent interviews, was such that they ever after retained the highest esteem for his memory, and good will towards Friends. Years after, when cruel-minded men made the waters of the placid Conestoga red with the blood of the Christian Indians, many of them fled, outcasts from their homes, to the city of Brotherly Love, to seek and find protection among the followers of "Maquon," as they termed Penn. On one occasion a chieftain, in a reply to a commissioner said, "that they should never forget the counsel William Penn gave them 'as long as the sun gives light.'"

In 1685, a meeting-house was erected at the southwest corner of Centre Square. This building was designed as a state-house, market-house, as well as the chief meeting-house. Another meeting-house was erected, in 1685, in Front above Arch Street. This was intended to serve for "evening meetings," and the Centre Square one for the "day meetings." In after years, when the house in Pine Street (this old building still remains) was erected, they called the Front Street building the "North Meeting." In 1789, this structure was removed, and a meeting-house erected in Key's Alley. In the year 1695, the fourth meeting-house of this Society was built, at the southwest corner of Second and Market Streets. This was styled, by those unfavourable to Friends' principles, the "Quaker Cathedral;" "but," says Watson, "great as were the ideas of the primitive population, it was removed, in

1755, to build still greater. The meetings, in time," he continues, "were so disturbed by the noise and turmoil of the increased population, that it was deemed expedient to sell the property;" which was done in 1808, when the present large meeting-house, on Arch near Fourth Street, was erected.

The Friends' meeting-houses are all remarkable for their plain and substantial appearance. The following will be found to embrace all those in the city, at present.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Fourth and Arch Streets. The burial-ground attached to this building is the oldest in Philadelphia, with the exception of that belonging to the Swedes' Church; Southwark. William Penn spoke over the grave of the first person interred in it.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Ninth and Spruce Streets.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Twelfth between Chestnut and Market Streets.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Green near Fourth Street.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Sixth and Noble Streets.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Washington Street, opposite Washington Square.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Pine below Second Street.

FRIENDS' OR FREE QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE, Race below Fifth.

FRIENDS' OR FREE QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE, Arch and Fifth Streets.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, West Philadelphia, near the forks of Westchester and Darby turnpike roads.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, Main Street, Germantown.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, School Street, Germantown.

In addition to these, they have one in Byberry and two in Frankford.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The first church edifice of this denomination to which we call the attention of the reader, is that of the GLORIA DEI, or SWEDES' CHURCH, situated in Swanson below Christian Street, near the Navy Yard. It is the oldest church in Philadelphia, having been erected in 1700. Its predecessor occupied the same site, and was erected in 1677, four years before the arrival of Penn's colony, in 1681. It was a log building, constructed to serve both as a place of worship, and a block-house against the Indians. The burial-ground attached to the Gloria Dei, presents a striking contrast to the more modern cemeteries, in the rude, antique lettering of its grave-stones.

While viewing this ancient edifice, the history of the past is powerfully recalled. The graves, scattered around, conjure up many a scene of trial, encountered by those early pioneers. Here lie the remains of ALEXANDER WILSON, the ornithologist: he desired to be buried in this churchyard, on account of its beautiful location and retirement!

The next in point of antiquity and historical interest is, CHRIST CHURCH, in Second above Market Street. This church was organized under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Clayton, in 1695. Its first place of worship was also a log building, which was subsequently enlarged and improved. This primitive structure gave place to the present stately edifice, which was commenced in 1727, and completed in 1753. The steeple is a graceful piece of architecture. It contains a chime of eight bells, purchased in England. They were brought to Philadelphia freight free, in the ship Matilda, Captain Budden, and in compliment to his generosity, as often as he arrived, in subsequent years, they rang forth a merry peal of welcome. The communion service of this church is very



CHRIST CHURCH.

interesting, part of it having been presented by Queen Anne, in 1708.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, stands on the southwest corner of Third and Pine Streets. It was founded in the year 1758 as a "chapel of ease" to Christ Church. It has a venerable and imposing appearance. The spire is of modern construction,

and contains a chime of bells, presented by the late Mr. Wilcox, for many years an extensive trader to China.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Seventh above Market Street, erected in 1809, is a plain brick structure, extending east and west ninety feet, and is sixty feet wide. The foundation of a spire has been laid, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be erected.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Third below Walnut Street. This edifice was built in the year 1762, by a few particular friends of the Rev. Dr. M'Clenaghan, as an Independent Episcopal Church.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, is a rich and imposing edifice, with a portico in the Doric order.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner of Summer and Seventeenth Streets. This is a new building in the early English style.

GRACE CHURCH, Twelfth and Cherry Streets.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Thirteenth near Pine Street. This is one of the most beautiful and commodious church edifices in Philadelphia. The portico is a fine example of the Corinthian order.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Lombard above Eleventh Street.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, Nineteenth and Lombard Streets.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Vine Street, near Franklin Square.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Eighth near Spruce Street. The façade of this building is one of the most perfect specimens of the Grecian Ionic order in this city. It is copied from the celebrated Temple of Bacchus at Teos. It consists of a portico of six fluted columns in enstyle, with a strictly copied entablature, embracing all the enrichments and members of the ori-

ginal. The portico is approached by a flight of six marble steps, extending the whole width of the front. The main entrance is fourteen feet by twenty-five; subdivided into seven horizontal compartments of four panels each. The fascios of the panels are bold, and enriched with the egg moulding, the stiles and rails are studded with rivets, giving the whole the character of strength. The nave is planned with middle and side aisles, the seats being disposed in simple parallelograms, running east and west; their general appearance is that of a Grecian lounge. The front of the gallery is divided, on each side, into five equal divisions, forming an elongated panel, each enriched with carved mouldings. The columns supporting the gallery are composed of a cluster of palm leaves, turning over at the top, thus forming the capital; over each is introduced a wreath, the whole supporting a light and graceful entablature. In the west end of the church, facing the entrance, are placed the pulpit and chancel. The whole of the interior entrance is 17 by 25 feet. The principal feature in this design is two large columns, with their pilasters and entablatures, copied from the Temple of Minerva Polius at Athens, and executed with all the enrichments, without the slightest deviation from the proportions given in "Stewart's Athens." The pulpit, reading-desk, and communion table, are elegantly executed. The organ loft occupies the east end of the building, over the vestibule. The front of the organ represents a Grecian lyre, standing on a pedestal, between a cluster of pipes, forming themselves into a tower, surmounted by leaves, with a vase at each wing. This design is highly and richly finished, and forms one of the chief ornaments of the church.

In the rear of the main edifice is an additional building, erected within the last few years. It affords a commodious vestry-room, school-room, &c. The lot on which the church

stands, is enclosed in front by a neat iron railing, and on each side of the church it is laid out in burial lots.

Mr. Haviland was the architect of St. Andrew's, and it certainly reflects credit on his taste and skill.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Tenth below Market Street. This imposing and beautiful Gothic structure was erected and consecrated in the year 1823. The front on Tenth Street consists of two octangular towers, eighty-six feet in height, comprising five stories, with windows and offsets, terminating in an embattled parapet. The towers are connected by a screen wall, thirty feet wide, by sixty high. There are three doors of entrance, over which there are three large windows, formed with a recessed arch, twenty-four feet wide, by thirty-six in height. On each flank are the windows of the north and south aisles, separated by mullions into four compartments, and decorated with panelled tracery. A vestibule communicates with a stairway in each tower, leading to the gallery and organ loft. From the vestibule there are three screen doors, which open into the body of the church. The interior is highly finished. On entering, the contrast between the open sky, and the pervading shade, is so striking as to immediately arrest the attention. This light has a pleasing effect, from its perfect harmony with the peculiarities of the architecture. Here it is poured in a golden flood through the deeply-stained and richly-coloured glass of the windows;—it darts through the arches, streams across the aisles, illuminating the minutest ornaments of the lofty roof: everything is gilded with lustre.

The chancel and pulpit form the principal decorations of the eastern end, being richly finished with reversed screen panels and clustered columns, supporting four canopies. The large window behind the pulpit is filled with beautifully-stained glass. This window is flanked by recessed panels, containing marble tablets, upon which the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed,

are engraved. The gallery screen is parallel with the sides of the church, connected in a semicircular form on the west end. It is enriched with perforated tracery and panel-work, and is supported by clustered columns, the front reed of each column rising above the capital, and terminating in a canopy, on a level with the top rail of the screen. From the upper part of the windows, on the flanks, spring the massy ribs which sustain the roof; each rib is supported by brackets, and terminates in a pendant, the spandrels being pierced with panels. These ribs, brackets, and pendants, being regularly disposed along the ceiling, dividing it into so many compartments, produce a rich and beautiful effect. The organ loft is on the west end, over the vestibule. It is capable of containing eighty choristers, and is amply lighted by the three front windows.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, St. John's and Brown Street, is a neat and substantial edifice, decorated with a portico of two columns in front.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Old York Road above Tammany Street.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Locust near Schuylkill Seventh Street. This beautiful Gothic structure was erected in 1849, and consecrated to its high and holy use, as a house of prayer, May 21st, 1850; on which occasion there were sixty-one clergymen present—twenty-seven of them, in surplices, filling the noble chancel, and adding much to the solemnity of the scene. The building is of that order of Gothic architecture known as the "decorative," which prevailed at a period when it may be said that this order attained its highest point of graceful proportion and luxuriant beauty. The churches of that age were distinguished for their fine proportions and beauty of interior effect: the style is therefore valued by the artist for its fine forms of adaptation to sacred edifices of every size and cost, from the parish church to the gorgeous cathedral.



ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

St. Mark's is situated on the north side of Locust Street, on a lot of ample size, which is enclosed from the street by an ornamental iron railing. The building extends east and west 150 feet; and its breadth, including the tower, is 91 feet. It is constructed entirely of freestone, neither paint nor plaster having been used internally or externally.—the inside walls

being lined with dressed stone, and the woodwork of solid oak. The tower is in the position of a south porch; and through it is the principal entrance, by a richly moulded doorway, ornamented with foliated shafts in the jambs. The windows of the aisles and clerestory on the flank are of two lights, divided by mullions of stone, which are foliated in the arch, showing a variety of elegant patterns. They have also moulded stone jambs.

The church has a most imposing appearance, as viewed from the southeast: its lofty tower and tapering spire are thence seen in all their beauty. Upon the elegance of these peculiar features of Gothic architecture it is needless to dwell. The page of romance is filled with descriptions of the "heaven-directed spire;"—the artist cannot draw a landscape, the poet an Arcadian region, nor the novelist a fairy-land, in which the spire is not introduced. Of the beauty of St. Mark's tower and spire, all are competent judges. From the plain and solid buttress, as it rises from the ground, to the beautifully-executed tracery adorning the top of the tower, from whence the spire ascends, the eye knows not where to stop. It wanders in delight from the distant vane to the massive base, and observes every part, melting into, as it were, and harmonizing with the other. It meets with nothing to offend, nothing to disturb it. Here are no occult angles, to attract and disturb the attention; no awkward attempts at grandeur, to provoke a smile. This tower and spire, in connexion with the edifice, we consider among the happiest efforts of its accomplished architect, John Notman, Esq. The whole is beautifully and justly proportioned.

The interior is remarkable for its chaste simplicity and elegance. It is divided into a chancel, nave, and aisle. The chancel is furnished with stalls for twenty-four seats; there is also an arcade of three niches, forming the ancient sedilia, and

a recess, to be used as a credence table. The altar is of stone, covered with a rich velvet cloth, exquisitely wrought in gold. Above the altar is the great east window, of five lights, with mullions and foliated tracery in stone; this is filled with exceedingly rich stained glass, of the most magnificent colours; it contains the figures of our Saviour and the Apostles Peter, Paul, and John, together with that of St. John the Baptist. The brilliancy of the drapery in these portraits is remarkable, although we think the shading too heavy; for we must remember that a stained-glass window is not a mere picture, but a means of admitting light; modified and tempered, it is true, but still light, for the building to which it appertains. The nave is twenty-eight feet wide, and one hundred feet long. The north and south aisles are each fourteen feet wide by one hundred long. The divisions are in seven bays on each side; the piers and arches are of cut stone, supporting the clerestory, with bracket-shafts for the roof-timbers. The roof is open-timbered, with moulded hammer and collar-beams. The north aisle connects with the organ aisle by a fine stone arch, which is also open to the chancel. The seats are of oak; plain, but of suitable design. The windows are all glazed in lead, having borders and tracery in coloured glass, exhibiting a great variety of beautiful patterns. The great west window is of four lights. It contains the figures of the four Evangelists. The tracery is also filled with fine glass. The drawing and pictorial effects of these figures are exquisite specimens of the art. The whole of this noble window is rich in harmony and effect, and gives an admirable finish to the entire structure. The prayer-desk is of an elegant design, corresponding to the pulpit, both of which are of carved oak, and of octagonal form. The pulpit is raised on a stone base, on the north side of the chancel arch. A movable lantern stands between the two, from which the lessons are read. The whole floor is laid in

tile, of a great variety of colours and patterns. These tiles were imported by Mr. S. A. Harrison, No. 146 Walnut Street. We hope to see them generally introduced into our public buildings, since they are admirably adapted to the climate, and can be obtained at about one-half the cost of marble, while they have a more beautiful effect.

The cost of this building, not including the tower and spire, was \$30,000. It is the private enterprise of five individuals, members of the congregation.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, in Franklin above Brown Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, is built in the early English Gothic style, with the high, pointed roof. Its form is that of a Latin cross, forty-two feet front on Franklin Street, extending that width to the transepts, which are forty feet deep, where it widens to eighty feet. The head of the cross beyond the chancel will form a Sunday-school building when it is completed: the whole length of the structure then will be one hundred and twelve feet, from east to west. The entrances are through the tower (which it is intended to surmount with a spire), and through the corresponding porch on the north side. The church is slightly elevated from the street, and is without basement. The roof inside is open-timbered.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, Eleventh and Washington Streets. This is another beautiful Gothic structure, highly creditable to its architect, N. Le Brun, Esq., under whose superintendence it was erected.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, northwest corner of Callowhill and Twenty-second Streets, is another specimen of the early English style. The building, however, is small, and one of the least expensive kind.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Port Richmond, is also a Gothic building, every way worthy of the flourishing district of its location.

ST MATTHEW'S CHURCH, is beautifully situated in Francisville, near the Girard College. It is a neat little country church.

CHURCH OF EMANUEL, is located in Marlborough above Franklin Street.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS, Fifth above Catharine Street.

TRINITY CHURCH, Catharine near Second Street.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, Twelfth below Fitzwater Street.

GERMAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Charlotte above Poplar Street.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, West Philadelphia.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE LESS.—This is another beautiful Gothic structure, situated near the Falls of Schuylkill.

CHURCH OF THE CRUCIFIXION, Seventh near Bedford Street. This is a Free Mission Church, for the coloured population of the southern section of our city. This mission commenced originally amongst the most destitute and depraved of the coloured race. It has, however, gradually extended its influence, and now comprises a respectable congregation, and a flourishing Sabbath school. The present edifice is of modern construction. It is a plain but substantial building, capable of seating about five hundred persons.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH (African), Fifth below Walnut Street.

THE FLOATING CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.*—This novel yet beautiful structure lies at the foot of Spruce Street. It is a free church, designed for seamen and their families.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

This Church was established in the city of Philadelphia as early as the year 1695. The first congregation was organized, and held their primary meetings in a small frame building, one

* Removed or sold, and a new church erected at the corner of Swanson and Catharine Streets.

story high, which for many years stood on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Second Streets. Mr. Jedediah Andrews was their first regular pastor. This congregation having increased in number, erected, in the year 1704, the building which formerly stood in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. This was a spacious edifice, built in the Grecian style. During the religious excitement occasioned by the preaching of the Rev. G. Whitfield, there was a division in this society, and a part withdrew, under the name of the "New School," to Mr. Whitfield's meeting-house. This building was known in after years, as "the Old Academy," in Fourth below Arch Street.

In 1750, the New School, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. Tennent, erected the church that lately stood on the northwest corner of Third and Arch Streets. This edifice was long known as the "new meeting-house." Subsequently this congregation became reconciled to the parent stock, to which they were reunited, under the name of the Second Presbyterian Church. The Third Church, situated in Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, was established by the Market Street congregation, to accommodate that portion of their members "living on the hill."

The Presbyterian Church, since its establishment in this city, has been eminently prosperous, no sect having exercised a more salutary influence in the cause of humanity and religion.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is beautifully situated in Locust Street, opposite Washington Square. It is a brick building, roughcast to imitate marble. The front elevation is said to be a copy of the celebrated Ionic temple on the river Illyssus, at Athens. The structure is eighty-eight feet in length, by seventy-one in width; the vestibule and principal entrance, thirty-seven by thirty-two. The pulpit is placed at the south end and is constructed in a segment of a circle. This building is one of the most commodious in the city.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Seventh below Arch Street, we have no hesitation in pronouncing one of the most elegant places of worship in Philadelphia, remarkable alike for chaste simplicity and beautiful proportions.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is located in Pine near Fourth Street.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is a plain brick building in Lombard near Thirteenth Street.

THE FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Arch above Tenth Street. This imposing building was erected in 1823. It is beautifully situated on one of the most elevated parts of the city, to which its steeple is highly ornamental, exhibiting in one view in their proper grades, from the base to the summit, the Doric, the Ionic, the Corinthian, and the Composite orders of architecture. The height of the tower and spire is 165 feet. The building extends ninety-one feet north and south, by sixty-five in width. Its design comprises simplicity and elegance, in a degree and manner well suited to the sacred uses for which it was erected.

A large and important addition has been made to this church during the past year, by the erection of a building, to accommodate the Sunday Schools, on the rear of the lot.

THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is in Spruce near Sixth Street.

THE SEVENTH, OR PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, is situated on the corner of Broad and Olive Streets. The style of architecture, fine proportions, and chaste appearance which characterize this edifice, attract the notice and elicit the admiration of our citizens. It is justly esteemed among the ornaments of Philadelphia. The principal front, on Broad Street, consists of a Corinthian portico of eight columns, so disposed as to have a return column at each angle and to partly surround the massive foundation of a steeple, which it is intended to erect in a short time. The approach to this portico



SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

is by a flight of thirteen steps. The walls and flanks are embellished with pilasters, the whole supporting an entablature enriched with ornaments peculiar to classic architecture. In the basement are ample and convenient rooms for the Sabbath School, and lecture-rooms. The principal story is finished in an elegant and chaste style, being in conformity with the exterior. The pulpit rests upon a basement, four feet in height, supporting a screen of four Corinthian pillars, whose rich entablature extends to the ceiling, which is panelled in the most beautiful manner, the whole presenting an imposing appearance, heightened by the exquisite proportions and harmony of colour which reign throughout.

The steeple intended to surmount the structure will rise to the altitude of 215 feet; it will be octagonal throughout in its plan, viz.,—a panelled pedestal base, supporting a story consisting of a monopteral portico of eight columns, above the screen wall and entablature of which, the spire will be built. This beautiful edifice was designed by and erected under the superintendence of N. Le Brun, Esq., architect, and is one of the first of his construction in this city.

THE EIGHTH, OR SCOTS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Spruce above Third Street, was erected before the War of Independence. During the occupancy of this city by the British, it was fitted up as an army hospital. In the year 1843 it was considerably enlarged and embellished, according to designs furnished by N. Le Brun, Esq. The building presents a front elevation consisting of a recessed portico, in the Composite order, surmounted by a pediment, and flanked by panelled wings. From the portico, access is obtained to the audience-chamber through the vestibule, on each end of which are stairs leading to the galleries. The interior of the church is finished in a simple yet chaste manner. The pulpit is embellished with a screen of Ionic columns.

THE NINTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and George Streets.

THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

THE ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, situated in Vine below Thirteenth Street, was considerably improved and embellished during the year 1850. It now presents, to some extent, an ornamental appearance.

THE TWELFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is situated in South above Eleventh Street.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This is a large and imposing edifice, situated on the corner of Cherry and Eighth Streets.

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is eligibly located on the corner of Tenth and Clinton Streets.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Seventeenth and Filbert Streets.

ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This a new and tasty brick edifice, situated on the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Filbert Streets.

LOGAN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Twentieth and Vine Streets, is a beautiful building, in the Grecian order, erected from designs furnished by Mr. Cummings, architect.

SPRING GARDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Eleventh above Spring Garden Street. The imposing portico of this Church is justly admired; and the building is, altogether, one of the chief ornaments of the flourishing District of Spring Garden.

GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, situated in Girard Avenue above Sixteenth Street, is a new and elegant Gothic edifice.

UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Thirteenth near Budd Street.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Locust near Sixteenth Street.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Northern Liberties), Buttonwood above Fifth Street.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Northern Liberties), Coates below Fourth Street.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Northern Liberties), Sixth below Coates Street.

PENN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Tenth above Poplar Street.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Kensington), Palmer above Queen Street.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Kensington), York, east of Front Street.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Southwark), German above Second Street.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Southwark), Third below Federal Street.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Eleventh below Market Street.

FIRST ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Walnut above Fourth Street.

SECOND ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spruce between Third and Fourth Streets.

THIRD ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Thirteenth above Market Street.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Linn near Schuylkill Front Street.

FIFTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lombard between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Spring Garden), Franklin near Green Street.

FIRST INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broad and George Street.

SECOND INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Thirteenth near Melon Street.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cherry below Eleventh Street.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Twenty-second near Callowhill Street.

FIRST ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Northern Liberties), Frankford Road near Phoenix Street.

SECOND ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Northern Liberties), Jefferson near Oxford Street.

ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Southwark), Fifth above Washington Street.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Germantown Road above Fifth Street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Port Richmond.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Germantown.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Mantua. This building is beautifully situated on Bridge Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, is situated on Chestnut Street, Hamilton Village.

FIRST AFRICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Seventh below Shippen Street.

SECOND AFRICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lombard near Ninth Street.

THIRD AFRICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Mary above Sixth Street.

In addition to the above, there is a Presbyterian Church in Bridesburg, one in Frankford, and one in Manayunk, besides several societies, which, having no regular place of worship, meet occasionally in some of the numerous Halls in the city.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION BUILDING, 265 Chestnut Street. This is a handsome edifice constructed of brown stone, four stories high, 25 feet front by 174 feet deep. An effigy of an open Bible ornaments the front, bearing the appropriate inscription SIT LUX, which signifies "Let there

be light." This may be considered, though only an executive branch, the "local habitation" of the Presbyterian Church, which *quoad cavilia* is a corporation of Pennsylvania, though in its sacred character it knows no boundaries but those of the human family.

This Building contains the offices of the Board of Publication, the Board of Education, and the Board of Domestic Missions; the fourth Board, that of Foreign Missions, being located at 23 Centre Street, New York.

Pause upon the massive pavement, before we enter; for beneath us, in fire-proof safes, are deposited the immortal works of Calvin, Owen, Flavel, Baxter, Bunyan, and others famed in Church History

The store is large and conveniently fitted up. Here, if you have any taste for good reading, you will find many valuable works. Proceeding onward, we come to the office of the periodicals of the Church, viz., the Home and Foreign Record, and Presbyterian Sabbath School Visitor; still farther back is the private room of the Publishing Agent. This effort of the Church to supply a healthy religious literature for the people, is worthy of the noblest support.

In the second story are the offices of the Corresponding Secretary, and General Agent, together with the Library, consisting of a valuable collection of standard books in Divinity, History, and Natural Sciences.

The third story contains the apartments occupied by the Board of Education, the object of which is to supply the Church with an educated Ministry: for that end it assists young men of approved character and talents, through the whole of their education. It has at present under its care about 388 persons.

In this story, the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions is also located. This is one

of the most important Boards of this Church, as upon its efforts their prosperity mainly depends. During the year 1850 it has supported 591 missionaries in their labors, supplied 1113 churches, 49 of which were constituted within that year, and within the past twenty-one years, it has been instrumental in the organization of 943 churches, aiding in the erection of 1484 houses of worship, into which upwards of 40,000 persons have been received on confession of their faith.

PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE (New School), No. 386 Chesnut Street, opposite the United States' Mint. This recently incorporated Institution's beautiful building is located as above, and is the Depository for the sale of the publications of the Presbyterian Publication Committee.

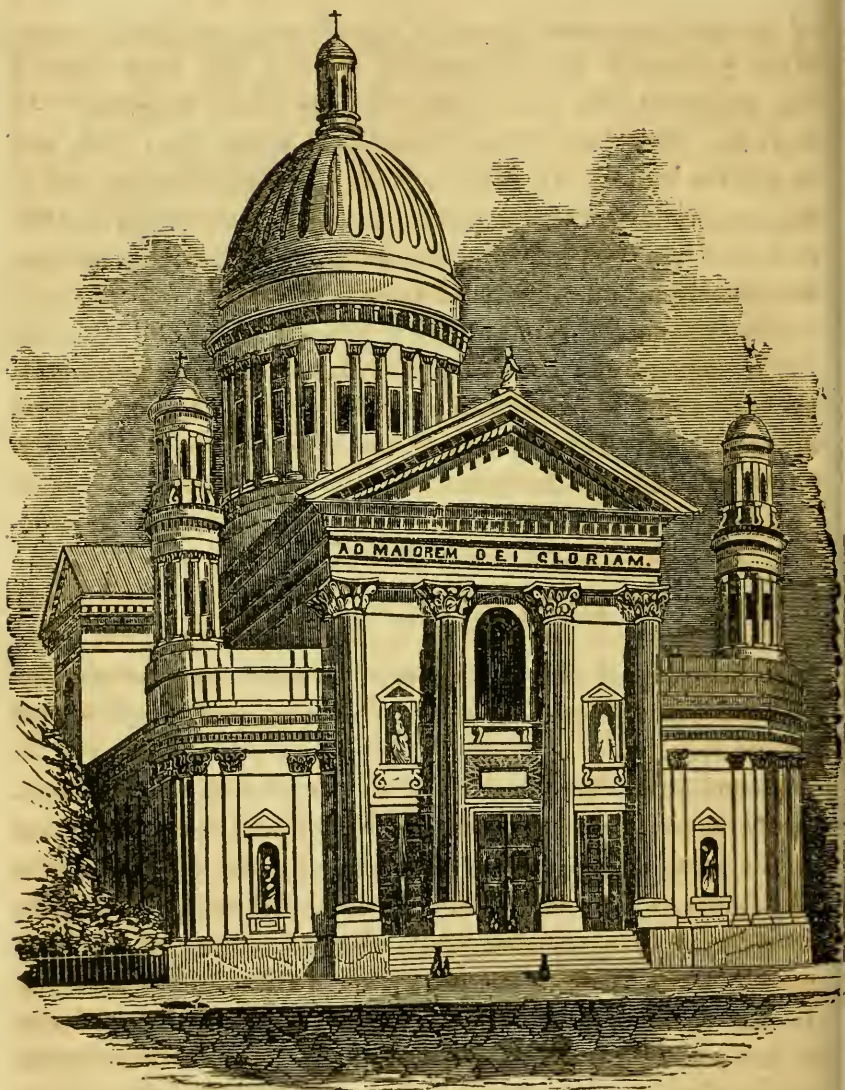
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The diocese of this communion embraces the eastern district of Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and the State of Delaware.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, Eighteenth Street, between Race and Summer Streets. This vast edifice, now in progress of construction, was commenced in September, 1846; and although each year, since that date, considerable progress has been made in the work, it is at present not more than one-third advanced towards completion. It was designed by N. Le Brun, Esq., and the whole interior of the building, which when finished will be in the highest degree grand and magnificent, is progressing according to the original design.*

The plan of the edifice is that of the modern Roman cruciform churches, having in the centre a great nave. The vault over the nave and transepts will be about seventy-eight feet

* Was opened for public worship in 1862.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

high, cylindrical and panelled. Over the intersection of the cross vaults, there is to be a pendentive dome, one hundred and twenty-five feet high. The side aisles and transepts are

divided from the nave by massive piers. The piers support the arches on which the clerestory is built; these piers are to be richly ornamented with foliated moulding, &c.; they will be further relieved by fluted pilasters, of the Corinthian order, with enriched bases and capitals. These pilasters will support an entablature, including the architrave, frieze, cornice, and blocking-course; over which will spring the vaulted semi-circular ceiling.

The sanctuary at the east end will be fifty feet square, and the high altar, which will be exceedingly magnificent, is to be within it. The light throughout the building is mainly to be introduced through the lanterns of the great dome, the small pendentive domes over the aisles, and large semicircular windows at the west end. The richest style of the Roman Corinthian order will prevail throughout the building. The front, on Eighteenth Street, is a beautiful design, by John Notman, Esq., of a highly decorative character, very creditable to that gentleman's taste and skill. The plan consists of a portico of four gigantic columns, sixty feet high, and six feet in diameter, finished with richly-sculptured bases and capitals; over these will be an entablature and pediment, in corresponding architectural taste. On the frieze will be engraved the words *AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM*. The apex of the pediment will be surmounted by a colossal figure of the Saviour, and on the opposite angles will be the statues of two angels, in a kneeling position. The main entrance will be approached by a flight of nine steps, forty-eight feet long. Over the central doorway will be the large west window, and over the side doors will be niches to receive the figures of the patron saints of the church, St. Peter and St. Paul. These niches, together with the doorways and the large window, will be relieved with a bold and richly-executed architrave. The wings, which will be lower than the central façade, are also to be decorated with columns,

pilasters, and entablatures, and surmounted by towers ; these towers will rise to the altitude of one hundred and ten feet. In front of these wings, are also floriated niches, to contain statues of the "great fathers of the Church." The principal dome will form an imposing feature in the exterior view. It will rise to the height of two hundred and ten feet ; and will be surrounded by a row of columns, thirty feet high, supporting an enriched entablature. Between these columns will be the windows to light the centre of the building. This immense dome is to be highly ornamented, both internally and externally. Its effect will impart a grandeur of appearance unequalled by any other building in the country.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Thirteenth, above Chestnut Street, is a large and imposing edifice, built in the Gothic style, stuccoed in imitation of marble.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, Fourth Street, between Race and Vine Streets, is constructed of brick, with a tower in the centre of the front, which it is intended to surmount with a very handsome steeple. The whole of the exterior is very chaste and simple. The interior is arranged in the usual manner of modern churches ; the sanctuary, however, is novel in design and arrangement. It is much admired. The columns supporting the dome over it, are of Scagliola marble, the capitals of which, together with the entablature over them, are richly carved and gilded. The design of this beautiful feature of this church, is copied from the much-admired remains of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus at Rome. The whole of the interior is painted in distemper, presenting an exceedingly rich and ornamental appearance. The former church occupying this site was destroyed by fire in 1844. The present building was erected from designs by N. Le Brun, Esq., in 1848.

THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF CONSOLATION, is a neat

brick edifice, adjoining St. Augustine's, on Crown Street. It is used for the Sunday schools and confraternities of the congregation of that church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—This is a brick building, erected in 1763; it is situated in Fourth Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Willing's Alley, between Spruce and Walnut Streets, back of Fourth Street.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth and Spruce Streets, is an antique-looking building. The remains of the late Stephen Girard were interred in the burial-ground attached to this church, from whence they were removed, in 1851, to the College founded by his beneficence.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Twentieth above Spruce Street.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, near Fairmount.

ST. PHILIP DE NERI'S CHURCH, Queen above Second Street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Christian below Tenth Street. This is a new and ornamental building, constructed of brick, in the Gothic style.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (German).—This building, situated at the corner of Franklin Avenue and Fifth Street, was commenced in the year 1843, and the interior completed in 1847. The length of the church is one hundred and seventy feet, the width of the nave sixty-eight feet, and of the front seventy-eight feet. The style of architecture adopted in the interior is that known as the "classic Roman," though the exterior possesses a Byzantine character in its appearance. The roofs of several portions of the building, such as the vestibules, nave, sanctuaries, &c., being of different levels, impart a picturesque appearance to the whole structure. There is a large and massive tower in the centre of the front, which is 220 feet high. In the basement story is a chapel, capable of ac-

commodating four hundred persons, and two apartments appropriated to the use of the Sunday schools. The main story is very rich and grand in appearance. The height of the interior is forty-four feet, the entablature and the panelled and coved ceiling being supported by a multitude of fluted Composite pilasters, three feet wide, which are raised upon panelled pedestals, nine feet high. The sanctuary in the east end is thirty-five feet deep, within the ceiling, and is ornamented with windows filled with beautifully-stained glass. There are three altars. The high altar is of Italian marble, the table of which is supported upon eight Doric columns. The tabernacle represents a cyclostyle Corinthian temple. Under the table of the altar, and between the columns, is a marble sarcophagus. This church could accommodate two thousand persons; but from the ample dimensions of the pews and aisles, the number of seats is considerably limited. The whole of the superstructure was designed and erected by N. Le Brun, Esq. In the architectural portion of the building, the proportions and arrangements are exact and skilful, whilst the decorative part is equally to be admired.

Attached to this church are several buildings for the accommodation of the religious order of the Redemptionists, who have the church under charge. One of these buildings—that on the south side—is designed and built, although on a limited scale, according to the rules required for monastic establishments.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, Spring Garden above Eleventh Street, is a new building, much noted for its rich and imposing appearance. It is constructed of brown stone, in the decorated Gothic style of architecture.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Richmond.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Jefferson and Hancock Street, Kensington.

To the above may be added, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Passyunk Road; CATHOLIC CHURCH at Nicetown, N. L.; GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, at Bridesburg; CATHOLIC CHURCH at Germantown; CATHOLIC CHURCH at Frankford; CATHOLIC CHURCH, Robison Street, Manayunk; ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Oak Street, Manayunk; and the new CATHOLIC CHURCH, in Chestnut Street, West Philadelphia.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first settlers of this respectable denomination who arrived in Philadelphia, came from Radnorshire, in England, and Killarney, in Ireland, in the year 1686. This infant colony settled on the banks of the Pennypack Creek.

In 1698, nine persons assembled in Philadelphia, and formed themselves into a church, under the pastoral charge of Dr. John Watts. Their early meetings were held in the "Old Barbadoes lot store," on the corner of Second and Chestnut Streets. They subsequently united their interest with the Presbyterians, so as to meet in the same building for worship, as often as either could procure a preacher. This partnership continued for about three years, when the society under notice removed to "Anthony Morris's brewhouse," which was occupied occasionally as a mariner's chapel. This building stood on the east side of Water Street, near Dock Creek. In this humble location they continued their labours until the year 1707, when, by invitation of the followers of George Keith, they united in erecting a more commodious place of meeting, on the site of the present First Baptist Church, in Lagrange Place, Second below Arch Street. Here they continued to worship, the Keithians uniting with them, until the year 1731,

when, the building being too small, it was removed, and a much larger one erected. This edifice has subsequently been enlarged.

The Baptists, in olden times, performed the solemn rite of immersion in the River Schuylkill, at the foot of Spruce Street. The place was long celebrated for rural beauty. It is described by a gentleman, in 1770, as being "a spot where immense trees, principally oaks, afford a fine shade, while all around is variegated with shrubs and wild flowers. . Near the water is a large stone, elevated about three feet, made level on the top by art, with steps hewn out at one side to ascend." Around this druidical pulpit the people assembled to pray, and upon it the preacher stood to address them. This was not only a convenient place for the purpose of baptism, but was also a delightful resort in summer. The British army, in 1777, destroyed the grove for fuel, and the place is now occupied by coal wharves, in one of which "the stone of witness" is buried for ever.

The following comprises the churches of this communion in Philadelphia at present :

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, northwest corner of Broad and Arch Streets.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth below Carpenter Street, Southwark.

SANSOM STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Sansom above Eighth Street, from the originality of its design, deserves particular notice. The building is a rotunda, surmounted by a dome, crowned with a neat and ornamental cupola. The walls are of brick, and the dome is constructed upon the principle adopted in that of the famous Halle de Blé, at Paris. Above the walls, which are fifty feet high, three risers encircle the edifice, before the swell of the dome appears. In front and rear of the rotunda, square projections come forward,—that in

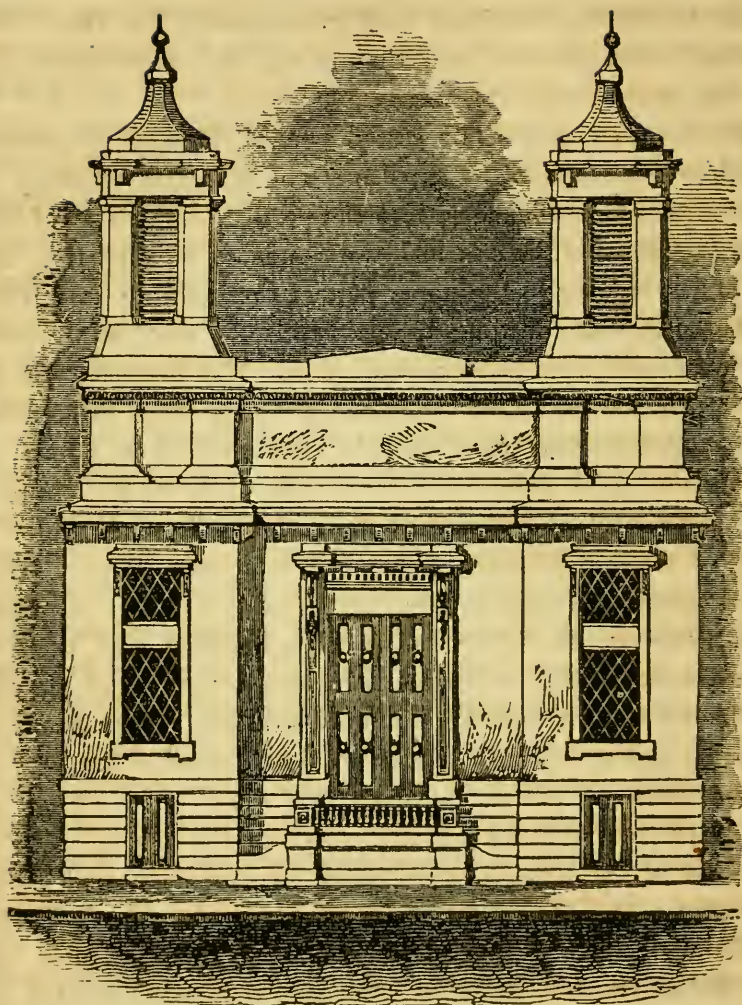
front to afford a vestibule and passage-way for the stairs leading to the galleries, and that in the rear to provide space for the vestry-rooms, &c.

The front consists of a recessed portico, flanked by wings, which are surmounted by cupolas. The principal entrance is by a flight of marble steps, into the portico,—which is of the Ionic order. On the east and west ends of this portico, are the stairs, leading to the upper part of the building. In front is the large door, leading to the baptistery and pulpit; east and west aisles run parallel with this. The baptistery is in the centre of the circle, surrounded by an open balustrade. The pulpit, at the south end, is supported by a screen of columns. The galleries encircle the nave of the church, except that section occupied by the pulpit. The pews in the body of the building, are so disposed as to run parallel with its transverse diameter. The number of these pews, together with those in the galleries, is three hundred and twenty, which, with the free sittings, will contain with comfort, upwards of two thousand, five hundred persons. The structure is amply lighted by large square windows below, and an arcade of semicircular windows above the galleries. The lintels of the dome light the centre, and ventilate the whole church. The base of the dome is encompassed by a broad dental band, mouldings, &c. The soffit of the cupola is also enriched with mouldings. The design of this building was furnished by Mr. Mills; the first American architect, regularly educated to the profession, in this city. He studied under Mr. Latrobe.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, Second above Catharine Street.

SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Spruce above Fourth Street. This building, as it now stands, forms the most prominent architectural feature of the line of Spruce Street. The original edifice, erected in 1829, was considered a creditable specimen of church architecture of that date.

PHILADELPHIA AS IT IS.



SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The alterations which impart its present imposing appearance, consist in a large addition to the north end, and an entire remodelling of the interior and exterior. The new front, from the design of T. U. Walter, Esq., United States Architect, at Washington, and executed by his successor in Philadelphia,

R. Morris Smith, consists of a basement of Connecticut granite, 11 feet 6 inches in height, over which rises a principal story or order, and an attic order. The principal story is 28 feet 6 inches in height, flanked by two square projections, and penetrated in the centre by the great entrance door, which is 20 feet in height, with an entablature resting on heavy consoles. This story finishes in a cornice supported by plain console-modillions, and is surmounted by the attic order. The cornice of this last, forming the sky-outline of the building, is of a bold and simple character. Two cupolas, rising to a total height of ninety feet above the pavement, adorn and finish the front, and form prominent and picturesque objects in any point of view.

The interior, executed from the designs and under the superintendence of R. Morris Smith, is governed by the same character of massive grandeur which marks the exterior. While an appropriate style reigns throughout, the ceiling is beautifully enriched: it is one of the most pleasing in the city; where, in this portion of the structure, a striking effect has been attained in the small height of two feet, limited by the position of the old joists and window-openings, by the following simple arrangement. A cornice of three feet projection runs along the tops of the windows, and sustains beyond it a range of raised panelling around the room, perforated by caissons. The large ventilator in the centre is surrounded by a circle of radiating, enriched panels. Light to the north gallery has been obtained through the caissons of the ceiling, from a sky-light in the roof.

SCHUYLKILL BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Lombard and Ashton Streets.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Seventeenth above Chestnut Street.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Crown near Callowhill Street.

NEW MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, New Market above Noble Street.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, New Market above Poplar Street, Northern Liberties.

TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Eighth above Green Street.

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Eleventh between Race and Vine Street, the last two are beautiful structures, in the modern style.

MOUNT TABOR BAPTIST CHURCH, Sixth near Poplar Street Northern Liberties.

TWELFTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Queen near Shackamaxon Street, Kensington.

BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—This is a new building, in the Gothic style, which is highly ornamental to the beautiful neighbourhood of its location, Broad above Coates Street.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Sixth Street, near Girard Avenue, Spring Garden.

WEST KENSINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, Hancock above Franklin Street, Kensington.

WEST PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH.—This is a beautiful building, occupying one of the finest locations in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Chestnut below Park Street, Hamilton Village. In addition to these, there is a Baptist Church in Holmesburg, one in Frankford, one in Blockley, one in Roxborough, one in Germantown, one on Passyunk Road, and one near Milestown.

THE FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Eleventh near Pearl Street.

THE SECOND AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Little Pine Street.

THE CLIFTON STREET AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Clifton near Pine Street.

THE FOURTH AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Lawrence Court.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, Office and Depository, 118 Mulberry or Arch Street. This Society was formed in 1839, its object being the publication and circulation of Baptist books and periodicals. The receipts for the year 1851, were \$40,597 71, of which \$18,098 were from book sales. The cash receipts from business operations paid all the expenses incurred in stereotyping, printing, binding, salaries of officers, &c. During the same year sixteen new publications were stereotyped or printed, embracing 2708 pages, together with 17,250 copies of the Baptist Almanac, and 20,000 copies of the Baptist Record. The present value in books, &c., is \$12,888, and in stereotype plates, \$11,100.

The Association employ twenty-seven colporteur missionaries, in seven states, Canada, and Oregon, in circulating these works; while nineteen ministers and Sunday school libraries have been furnished. In 1851, grants of books, &c., were made to the destitute in twenty-three states, also to foreign lands,—viz., South America, Hayti, France, Greece, China, Assam, Birmah, &c.

The Society's building is a new and ornamental edifice, constructed of brown sandstone. The façade has a pleasing appearance, without being too ornate or expensive. The structure is four stories high, the first of which is occupied as the Depository; the second embraces the Managers' room, and the office of the Corresponding Secretary. The upper floors are used as store-rooms, &c. We understand that it is in contemplation to erect an addition to the rear of the present building, so as to have all the work of the establishment done under the immediate supervision of the officers.

The periodicals of this Society, published in Philadelphia, are, The Christian Chronicle, an able weekly, edited by Messrs. W. B. Jacobs and H. Lincoln, The Mother's Journal, published

monthly, edited by Mrs. M. J. Clark, and *The Baptist Record*, a quarterly, edited by T. S. Malcolm and I. N. Brown, Esqs.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

The first establishment of this communion in Philadelphia, was in the year 1769, by the Rev. Mr. Pilmore, then quite a young man, who was sent to this city as a missionary, by the Rev. John Wesley. Mr. Pilmore preached his first sermon from the State House steps, in Chestnut Street. He was early assisted in his pious labours by a British officer, named Webb, represented as a perfect Whitfield in declamation. The exertions of these gentlemen were attended with the most beneficial results, in the reformation of the poorer classes, to whom they generally addressed themselves. We are told that many districts, proverbial for licentiousness, became, through their influence, examples of morality. The early meetings of this Society were held at an inn, situated in a court, which formerly ran from Arch to Cherry, near Fourth Street. The first building owned by them was the present St. George's Church, Fourth near New Street. They purchased it in an unfinished state, the building having been previously occupied by the British, as a cavalry riding-school. This church was long a cold and dreary-looking place, having been fitted up in a rough and temporary manner. The pulpit stood about twenty feet from the east end;—a writer notices it as being square, not unlike a watch-box with the top sawed off.

During the early history of this Society, it had some remarkable revivals. Several eminent preachers from New York, Maryland, and New Jersey, frequently came to assist in the good work; among whom, none were more conspicuous than the celebrated Benjamin Abbot, of Salem, New Jersey. He delighted to come over, as he said, to assist in keeping alive

the fire kindled in the church at Philadelphia. Mr. Watson, in his "Annals," describes Mr. Abbot as an aged disciple, with large and heavy eyebrows, eyes of flame, robust body, and great strength of voice, which, when exerted to the utmost while preaching, and an occasional stamp of the foot, "made the house ring." His eloquence is represented as fire, running through the assembly, his voice, like a trumpet sounding to battle, amid the shouts of victory and the cries of the vanquished.

The clergymen of this branch of the Christian church at present in Philadelphia, are generally men of talent, inferior to none in fervour and devotion to their high calling. Their labours are eminently successful,—few churches in our city being more frequented by larger or more intelligent audiences; none include more active members.

The church edifices belonging to this communion, are more remarkable for convenience than for ornamental display; yet some of them can boast of considerable architectural beauty.

The following list will be found to comprise all those of this denomination in Philadelphia.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Fourth below New Street. This was the first established Methodist meeting-house in this city.

SALEM CHURCH, is a neat brick building, constructed in the modern style, on the north side of Lombard, between Thirteenth and Broad Streets.

NAZARETH CHURCH, Thirteenth below Vine Streets.

UNION CHURCH, Fourth below Arch Street, is one of the most elegant and commodious meeting-houses in the city.

TRINITY CHURCH, Eighth above Race Street, is the most beautiful Methodist church in Philadelphia. It differs from the others of this Society, in having pews instead of free sittings.

WESTERN CHURCH, Twentieth below Walnut Street.



TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

- FIFTH STREET CHURCH, Fifth near Green Street.
 EIGHTH STREET CHURCH, Eighth near Noble Street.
 HARMONY CHURCH, New Market above Laurel Street.
 ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Third below George Street.
 SANCTUARY CHURCH, Fifth below Girard Street.
 PARRISH STREET CHURCH, Parrish and Eighth Streets.
 TWELFTH STREET CHURCH, Twelfth and Ogden Street.
 GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH, Second above Poplar Street
 OLD BRICK CHURCH, Queen and Marlborough Street.
 METHODIST CHURCH, Callowhill near Nineteenth Street.
 ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, northeast corner of Shippen and Penn
 Streets.
 MOUNT ZION CHURCH Monroe Street.

WEARTON STREET CHURCH, Wharton near Third Street.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH, Fifth below Washington Street.

EBENEZER CHURCH, Christian below Fourth Street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Catharine above Sixth Street.

JOHN WESLEY CHURCH (African), Shippen above Seventh Street.

LITTLE WESLEY CHURCH (African), Hurst below Lombard Street.

ZOAR CHURCH (African), Brown below Fourth Street.

METHODIST CHURCH (African), Fifth and Coates Street.

BETHEL CHURCH (African), Sixth above Lombard Street.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH (African), Little Pine above Sixth Street.

METHODIST CHURCH (African), Locust Street, West Philadelphia.

To the above list may be added twenty-one churches, distributed throughout the county,—making a total of fifty-three buildings.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The first church of this communion in Philadelphia was erected in 1743. It yet remains, in Fifth above Arch Street. This antique edifice is seventy-two feet by forty-four, and twenty-two feet high to the eaves. During the occupancy of the city by the British, in 1777, it was the garrison-church; and, after the victory achieved by the Army of Independence at Yorktown, Congress went to it in a body, to return thanks to God. For a long period the services in this church were performed in the German language; but, owing to the increased number of members who did not learn the language of their ancestors, an attempt was made to have the services performed, at least once a day, in the English language. This



ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

measure was resisted, and, in consequence, a large party withdrew, and erected the elegant

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, in Race Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. This is an imposing edifice, in the Roman style of architecture; it is of brick, one hundred feet by sixty-seven.

ZION CHURCH, situated on the southeast corner of Cherry and Fourth Streets, is one of the most substantially-erected and commodious churches in Philadelphia. It is also of brick, of the Roman style, and is one hundred and seven feet long, seventy-one broad, and forty-four feet to the spring of the roof. It was intended to surmount this edifice with a steeple, the tower of which was partly erected with the build-

ing in 1766. In 1777, the British army removed the pews, and occupied the building as a temporary hospital. This church was destroyed by fire on the 26th of December, 1794; but the walls remaining entire and sound, it was rebuilt and much improved in 1795. The organ is one of the largest and best-toned in the city.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, New below Fourth Street.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, Fourth below Thompson Street.

ZION AND ST. MICHAEL'S, Brown and St. John Streets.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—This is a new and beautiful building, situated on the south side of Spring Garden Street, west of Thirteenth Street. It is a brick structure, masticated. The front presents a fine specimen of the Romanesque style of architecture; characterized at once for simplicity and taste.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Queen and Main Streets, Germantown.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Main Street, Germantown.

There is also a Lutheran Church in Frankford, one in Roxborough, and one in Passyunk.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCHES.

The early establishment of this denomination in Philadelphia County was in Germantown, where they erected a meeting-house in 1733.

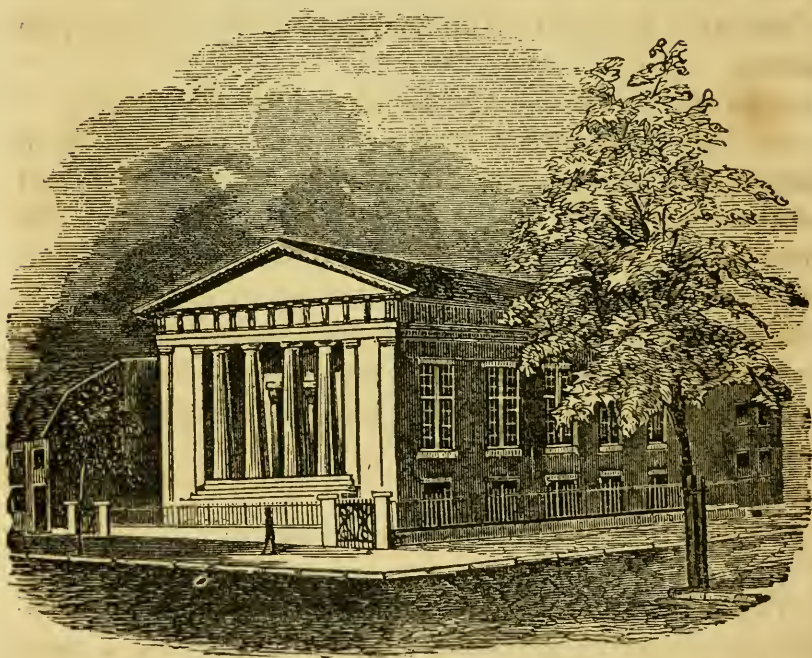
THE FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH erected in our city was in Race below Fourth Street, in 1747. This edifice was octagonal in form, surmounted by a spire. It was removed in 1762, and a more commodious one erected, which, in 1837, gave place to the present neat brick structure.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, St. John near Green Street.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, Green Street west of Broad.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCHES.

THE FIRST DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, Crown above Race Street, is a brick building, ninety by sixty feet.



SECOND DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

THE SECOND DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Tenth and Filbert Streets, is a fine building. The façade, on Tenth Street, is ornamented with a beautiful Doric portico, resting on an elevated base. The interior will compare with that of any other church in the city, in point of taste and finish.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The first congregation of this communion that settled in North America, came from Berthelsdorf, a village belonging to Count Zinzendorf, in Upper Lusatia, whence they were expelled by the Elector of Saxony. The instructions given to these exiles by the Count is worthy of notice. "Submit yourselves," he said, "in all things, to the guidance of God; preserve your liberty of conscience; but avoid all religious disputes. Ever keep in view the call given you by God,—to preach the gospel of Christ to the heathen; and, further, endeavour as much as possible to earn your own bread." The first colony arrived in Pennsylvania in 1738, the larger portion of which settled at Bethlehem. In 1742, the members of the Society who had remained in Philadelphia erected the church which still stands on the corner of Race and Bread Streets. The Moravians, though few in number when compared with other sects, are yet noted for piety and industry. The burial-ground belonging to this church is situated on the corner of Vine and Franklin Streets.*

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH is situated in Lombard above Fourth Street.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Callowhill between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Both of these buildings are of brick; the latter roughcast, in imitation of marble. This building is eighty feet long, sixty wide, and thirty-four high to the spring of the roof. The interior is neat, and the pulpit is handsomely decorated.

THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH is a plain structure, situated in Phoenix near Amber Street, Kensington.

* On which ground a beautiful new church edifice has been erected.

THE FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, situated in Locust above Thirteenth Street, is a new edifice, in the Collegiate Gothic style, erected from designs by Mr. Walter.



THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, situated on the corner of Tenth and Locust Streets, is a beautiful building in the Grecian style.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUES.

THE FIRST SYNAGOGUE erected in the city, is situated in Cherry near Third Street.



THE THIRD SYNAGOGUE.

THE SECOND SYNAGOGUE, situated in Juliana above Wood Street.

THE THIRD SYNAGOGUE, in Crown below Vine Street. This last is a new and imposing building, constructed of brown stone, in the Egyptian style.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Around the Bible centre a thousand lovely associations, thoughts, and feelings. It is the source of all true and lasting knowledge — the only true guide to happiness. The blessings of liberty and civilization cluster around and lie in its path. Where the Bible is read, there are wholesome laws, civil prosperity, and social endearments. It is a teacher in schools, a counsellor in senates, and a cheerful friend at the fireside. It gives wisdom to the ignorant, confidence to the doubting, joy to the comfortless, light to the straying, and hope to the hopeless.

The diffusion of the Bible in our midst, together with the means of its distribution, are here noticed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY was organized in this city on the 12th of December, 1808, and was the first Bible Society organized in this country. The sole design of the Bible Society is to circulate the Holy Bible without note or comment; by sale to those able to buy, and by gift to those too poor to purchase. The Bible Society is not the property of any sect, but is supported by all who believe in the circulation of the Bible in our own and foreign lands. And to this sole object this noble association, now forty-nine years old, has devoted her best energies, and in the prosecution of her glorious work has supplied thousands, before destitute, with the Book of Books. The Bible Society's House is a beautiful building, located on the northwest corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets. The following are the officers: Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D., President; Rev. John Chambers, Rev. Albert Barnes, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., Vice Presidents; Joseph H. Dulles, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Kingston Goddard, Recording Secretary; John W. Claghorn, Treasurer; Rev. J. J. Aikin, D. D., Pittsburg, Secretary for Western District of Pennsylvania; Rev

I. H. Torrence, Philadelphia, Secretary for Eastern District of Pennsylvania; John P. Rhoads, Depository Agent.

Since 1840 this Association has circulated 907,000 copies of the Scriptures, and during the past year, 90,656.

Orders and communications should be addressed to John P. Rhoads, Depository Agent, Bible House, northwest corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY, formed in 1838, stands in the position of a county organization. Its particular duty is the supplying of those who are destitute of the Scriptures within the streets, courts, lanes, and alleys of Philadelphia. The hardy sons of the deep are also the subjects of its peculiar care. And the surplus funds are appropriated to aid in the circulation of the Bible, in destitute parts of our own and foreign lands. We may here remark, that "The Book" is published in all the modern languages, so that emigrants and sailors, from all climes, can be supplied with it in their own tongue.

Bibles and Testaments have been distributed annually in the German, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Portuguese, Greek, and Welsh languages, amounting in all to 226,131 copies. This Society employs four colporteurs, or missionaries, in this good work. Wilfred Hall is the agent of this Society, to whom communications should be addressed, at the Bible House, Seventh and Walnut Streets.

THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, instituted April 24th, 1814. The members of this Association not only contribute their money, but aid in the circulation of the Bible personally. The Society is divided into a number of auxiliaries, distributed throughout the county, each of which is a separate and distinct organization, yet united in a bond of general union for mutual support. These auxiliaries are, the Northwestern, Southwestern, Southeastern, Southwark, Moyamensing, West Kensington, and Spring Garden Societies

In addition to those mentioned, there are THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES BIBLE SOCIETY, GERMANTOWN FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY, FRANKFORD BIBLE SOCIETY, and MANAYUNK AND ROXBOROUGH FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

We may here remark, for general information, that the various Bible societies established since 1804, in different parts of the world, have issued no less than 40,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures,—the United States raising alone for that noble cause, during the past year, \$1,750,000. It is printed in no less than 130 different languages, now spoken by the principal varieties of the human family.

THE BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS IN AMERICA, was founded in 1829, for the purpose of encouraging “a wider circulation, as well as a more frequent and serious perusal, of the Sacred Scriptures, among such as are members of the Religious Society of Friends, and also, as its funds will permit, to other persons.”

Since the establishment of this Association, they have printed 23,350 copies of the Reference Bible, 12,530 of the 24mo. school Bible, 15,196 of the 12mo. Testament, and 5,768 of the 24mo. Testament. These books are circulated through auxiliaries in different parts of the continent.

The Depository is at No. 50 North Fourth Street, above Arch. Mr. John Richardson is the agent, to whom communications should be addressed.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION BUILDINGS are at 316 Chestnut Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. The principal part is of granite, and is a fine specimen of architecture. The edifice itself is spacious and imposing, being four stories high including the basement, and running back to George Street. The front building is occupied by the sales-rooms and

offices, and the rear building for a warehouse and packing-room. The whole premises are needed for the Society's purposes, and no part is leased.

Few institutions in our city are better calculated to promote the cause of Christianity than the one under notice. Its influence is not bounded by "locality" or "sect;" it is truly American.

The "Union" was formed in 1824, by the combination of several local associations, having for their object "The concentration of the efforts of Sunday School societies in different sections of the United States, together with the diffusion of useful information by moral and religious publications, missions," &c.

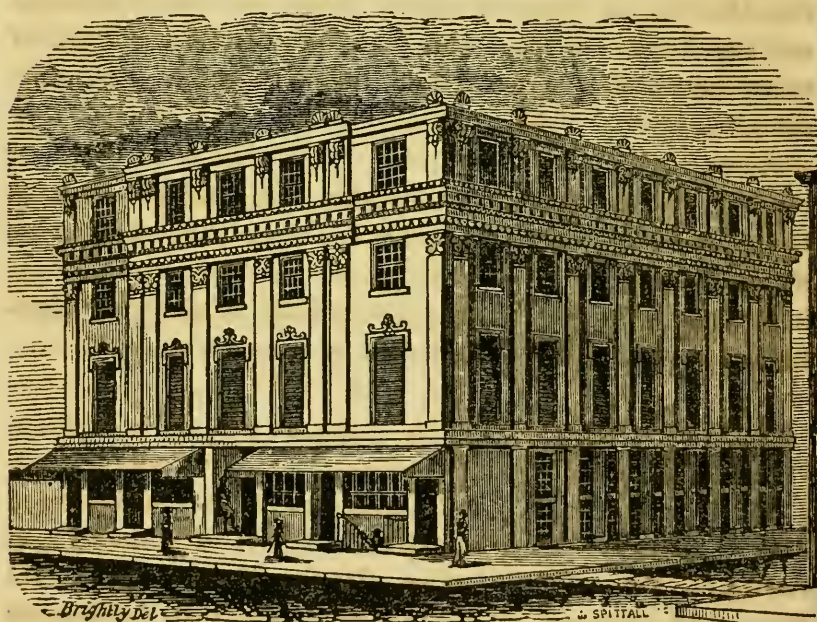
According to the Constitution, the Union is composed of the various evangelical denominations. No control is assumed by it over any school whatever, the principal and primary object being to aid and encourage the establishment of Sabbath Schools throughout the United States, without any interference in their future organization or government.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONIC LODGES, &c.—These at present include the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, twenty-five subordinate Lodges, four Mark Lodges, and six Royal Arch Chapters, who hold their meetings at the Masonic Temple in Chestnut Street; and, in addition to this, there are eight subordinate Lodges, who hold their meetings in the outer wards of the city, to wit: two in Kensington, two in Germantown, one each in Richmond, Frankford, Manayunk, and West Philadelphia. The higher orders of Masonry also meet at the Hall in Chestnut Street, consisting of a Supreme Consistory of P. R. S., a Chapter of Rosa Croix, a Council of Princes of

Jerusalem, a Lodge of Perfection, and three Encampments of Knights Templar.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—Of this excellent Order, there are one hundred and fourteen Lodges, embracing over twenty thousand members, in the city and adjoining districts. Many of the halls erected in different sections of Philadelphia County, for the use and accommodation of the Order, are beautiful, chaste, and commodious buildings. The most prominent of these is the



ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Sixth Street between Arch and Race Streets. This structure, sixty-two feet front by one hundred in depth, is quite imposing in its appearance.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Third and Brown Streets, Northern Liberties, is also an elegant building, in the Egyptian style of architecture.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Broad and Spring Garden Streets.—This new hall, creditable to the enterprise of the Order, and an ornament to its vicinity, was erected in 1851. In addition to these, there is a hall, erected in 1850, at the corner of Tenth and South Streets; one in Third below German Street; one in West Philadelphia, one in Germantown, one in Roxborough, and two in Manayunk.

Among the many associations in Philadelphia, we may mention, THE UNITED ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS, THE DRUIDS, THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS, and THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, as worthy of particular regard, being organized for the purpose of cultivating the principles of Friendship and Benevolence among their members.

THE MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES in Philadelphia are, also, exceedingly numerous. Their names alone would far surpass our limits.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We rejoice to see this cause again awakening a lively interest in our city, where it ever has had many ardent friends. Among the Temperance organizations in Philadelphia, THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE, THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS, THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, THE PUPILS OF TEMPERANCE, THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE, and THE DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA, are worthy of notice. These and kindred associations are the pioneers of a glorious, peaceful age. When we reflect on the vast sums that have been squandered in intoxicating drink, which has been the means of so much misery, wickedness, and brutality—how Intemperance stands in the way of man's social progress—how it thwarts every good and benevolent design—what innocence it has defiled—what hopes blighted, and homes made desolate.—can we do otherwise than wish them God speed?

CHAPTER IX.

CEMETERIES OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY.

SOME of these cemeteries are the "loveliest spots upon earth," and they ought to be so. We love the beautiful while living, and it is a pleasing thought that when our journey is over, we shall be laid amid the loveliness of Nature. ALEXANDER WILSON'S last wish was to be laid beneath a shady tree, where the songsters that charmed him while living, might come and sing around his tomb! Poor Wilson! even your last hope on earth has been disappointed; few birds carol around your grave. The solitude you loved has long ago deserted your lowly bed.*

We propose to notice some of the most prominent cemeteries in our city and its vicinity.

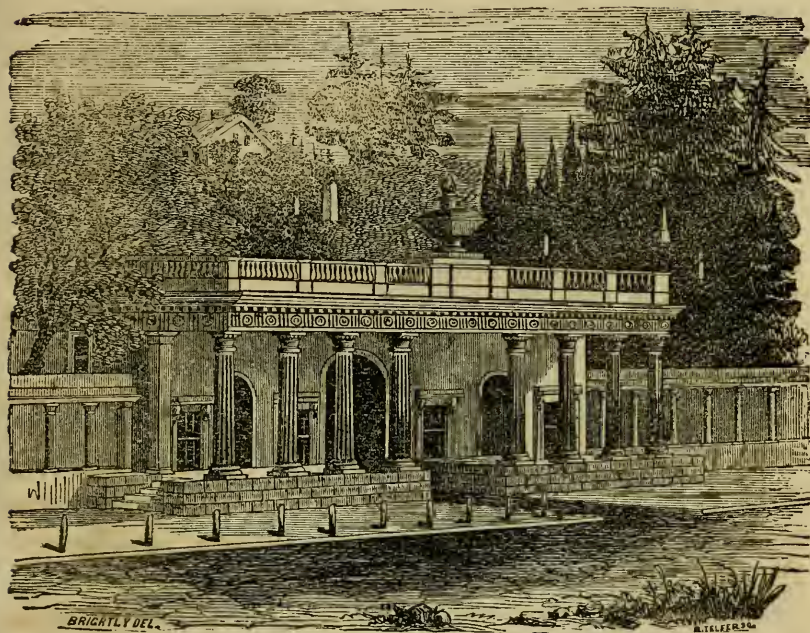
LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.†

"Here may the heart, half desolate and broken,
Far from the city's pomp its vigil keep,
And wreath with fairest flowers, affection's token,
The pale, cold marble, where its loved ones sleep."

This cemetery is beautifully situated between the Ridge Road and the River Schuylkill, about three and a half miles from Philadelphia. It consists of two sections, designated respectively North and South Laurel Hill.

* Alexander Wilson, the Ornithologist, died in this city in the year 1814, and is buried in the Swedes' Churchyard, Southwark. The testimonial to his memory is a plain marble slab, easily distinguished among the few humble monuments in that old ground.

† From "The Cemeteries of Philadelphia," a new work, preparing for the press by R. A. Smith, the first part of which, "Laurel Hill Cemetery," will be published at an early day.



LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

The grounds of the North section (which first claims our attention) are substantially enclosed, and the whole plot surveyed into lots of various dimensions, from eighty to one thousand square feet. The improvements consist of an elegant entrance, constructed of brown stone, in the Doric style; a Gothic chapel; the superintendent's residence; a spacious receiving vault; an observatory, commanding a charming view of the river and opposite shore; stabling, &c., sufficient to accommodate over forty carriages; and a hot-house, where flowers, plants, and shrubs of every variety are cultivated with the greatest care. The entrance on the Ridge Road presents a bold and commanding appearance, through which is a vista of remarkable beauty. On each side are lodges for the accommodation of the attendants, &c.



The first object of attraction, on passing through the gate, is the celebrated group of Thom, representing OLD MORTALITY, HIS PONY, and SIR WALTER SCOTT. The reader will find the scene in Sir Walter Scott's historical tale of "Old Mortality."

To the north of this effort of "the Burns of Sculpture," is the GODFREY MONUMENT, a beautiful obelisk, ornamented by a ship and a quadrant. Near the monument is the original gravestone, much

defaced. Beneath these memorials lie the ashes of THOMAS GODFREY, the inventor of the Mariner's Quadrant, together with those of his father and mother.

The monument was erected by the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, aided by citizens of Philadelphia and Germantown, in gratitude for the enduring benefit his invention has conferred upon the navigation and commerce of the world.

In the northeast corner of the cemetery is the burial-ground attached to St. John's Lutheran Church.

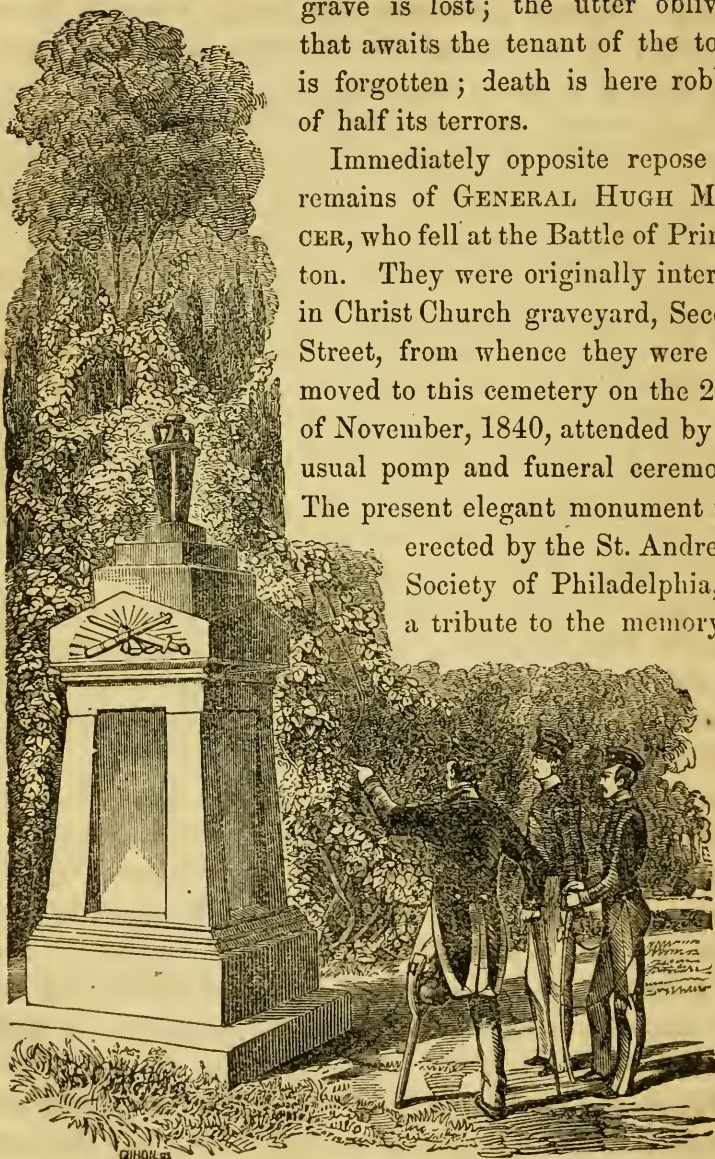
Following the carriage-road to the left we view the chaste and ornamental tomb of OSCAR DOUGLAS, a Philadelphia fireman, killed by the falling of a wall, while in the discharge of his duty, January 23d, 1841. This monument was erected as a tribute to his many virtues, by the members of the Pennsylvania Fire Company, and the artillery corps of Washington Grays. West of this is the rich and imposing tribute to the memory of the brave and lamented GENERAL and MAJOR TWIGGS, father and son; both fell in the recent war with Mexico. In this vicinity, too, repose the ashes of the poet, the scholar, and divine—WALTER COLTON. A plain obelisk marks his last resting-place.

Innumerable monuments are tastefully disposed in this neighbourhood—some of them being exquisite works of art; while trees, shrubs, and flowers, of every variety and hue, throw a delicious shade around. Among these tombs is the figure of a lovely child, a master-piece of the celebrated sculptor, Pettrich. It is much visited, and generally admired. No less beautiful, though more humble in pretension, is that to "OUR DEAR WILLIE."

We are now in the vicinity of the Gothic Chapel, the scene in front of which is one of unparalleled loveliness. In such a pleasing spot, when the birds are singing, and flowers and trees present their ever-new verdure, the dreariness of the

grave is lost; the utter oblivion that awaits the tenant of the tomb is forgotten; death is here robbed of half its terrors.

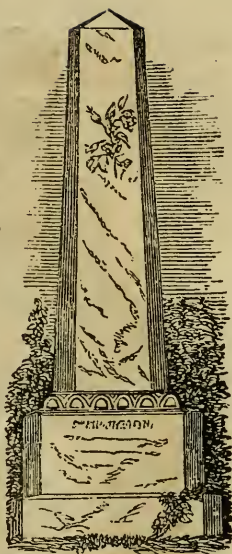
Immediately opposite repose the remains of GENERAL HUGH MERCER, who fell at the Battle of Princeton. They were originally interred in Christ Church graveyard, Second Street, from whence they were removed to this cemetery on the 26th of November, 1840, attended by unusual pomp and funeral ceremony. The present elegant monument was erected by the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, as a tribute to the memory of



an illustrious brother. The decorations are beautifully cut. The sword, scabbard, &c., are particularly fine.

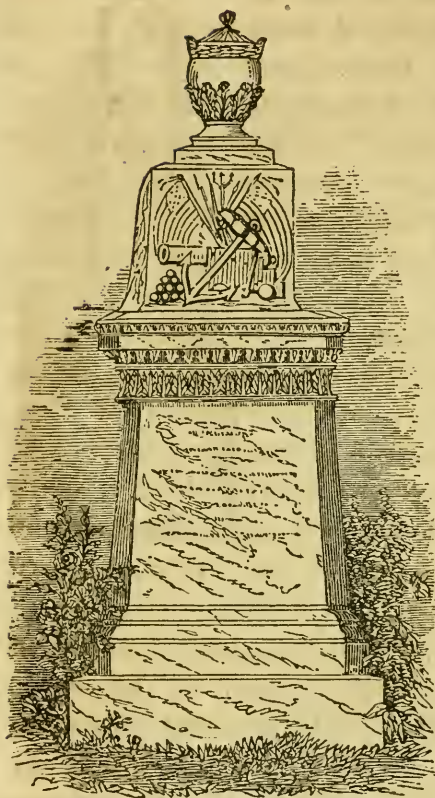
In this vicinity may be seen an obelisk, bearing an epitaph to the memory of JOHN COOK, written by himself, the lettering and execution of which is highly creditable to the artist, John Eckstein, Esq. The lot (too limited in extent and badly arranged for the proper exhibition of a monument of this description) is enclosed by a tasty and substantial iron railing, and embellished with some choice shrubs and plants.

To the right of this, Mr. LOUIS A. GODEY has a lot, ornamented with true poetic taste. Proceeding westward, the visiter will not fail to admire the tomb erected over the remains of JOSEPH S. LEWIS. On the south front of this elegant monument is an admirable view of Fairmount.



North from this, is the classic tomb of COMMODORE HULL, executed after the model of that of the Scipios at Rome, with the addition of the American Eagle, perched on the centre. Beneath this beautiful and appropriate memorial repose the ashes of that naval hero, who, by his brilliant triumph, in the frigate Constitution, over the British frigate Guerriere, Captain Dacres, on the 19th of August, 1812, "became the precursor of that series of victories which immortalized the Navy of the United States." The tomb was erected by his widow, as an affectionate token to his private virtues.

In the adjoining lot, to the east of Commodore Hull's tomb, rest the remains of COMMODORE A. MURRAY. They were originally interred in the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, Market Street below Third (the site of which is now occupied by extensive storehouses), and removed to Laurel Hill in 1844, by direction of his family.



East from this, beautifully situated, is the monument of STEPHEN DECATUR LAVALETTE, U. S. N. It is in the Roman style, and consists of a large, square pedestal, on which rests a block of marble, with medallions on each side, bearing appropriate naval emblems, —the flag, anchor, &c., the whole surmounted by an urn.

Proceeding to the westward, immediately over the first terrace, is the monument erected to the memory of FERDINAND RUDOLPH HASSLER, a native of Switzerland, and a distinguished citizen of the United States, for many years engaged in

the Coast Survey, as superintendent, for which responsible office he was well suited, no less for his learning and scientific research, than for his natural talents. The memorial consists of two pieces of rock in the rough, surmounted by a pedestal and urn, elegantly sculptured in marble. Alongside of this tomb repose the ashes of CHARLES A. HASSLER, Surgeon U. S. N. This gallant officer perished, when returning from a protracted cruise, in the noble effort to save the helpless on the wreck of the steamer *Atlantic*, in Long Island Sound, November 27th, 1846.

Proceeding northward, we view the grave of WILLIAM

SHORT, the first citizen who received an appointment to public office under the Constitution of the United States—also the tomb of the McKEAN family, where repose the ashes of THOMAS McKEAN, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and President of Congress in 1781; subsequently Chief Justice of the United States and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. His memory will ever be dear to the American citizen, and his tomb one of the most interesting objects in this cemetery.

In this vicinity, too, is the last resting-place of JOHN CARLTON, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, a Major in the Army of the Revolution; and likewise that of J. W. COX, U. S. N. The memorial to the last-named is a plain shaft, surmounted by a Bible and an open Prayer-book. Nearly opposite to these is the splendid monument to WILLIAM DRAYTON, of South Carolina; and in the extreme northwest corner, that of M. MORGAN, M.D., Surgeon U. S. N.

Dr. Morgan was a favourite in the Navy, and his death was much regretted. He died at Pensacola in 1841. The monument was erected by his naval friends, who had his remains brought by sea from Florida. The lot is neatly enclosed by four cannons, linked together with chains.

Directly east from this is seen the noble granite obelisk which marks the spot where repose the ashes of the lamented HOLDEN, formerly of the "Saturday Courier."

Descending the declivity, immediately beside the northern boundary, to the first terrace, the lover of the picturesque will be gratified with the rural and wild character of the scenery. The west, or river front, is still left to the care of Nature, and for the most part, is covered with a fine growth of forest trees. The south portion is laid out in terraces. The north, or that portion below, is only here and there intersected by rugged

paths, the rocks rising from the water in some parts abruptly. Here, stranger, pause and look around !

"Hushed as this scene thy accents be ;
The voiceless solitude of death
Breathes more than mortal majesty."

Proceeding southwardly along this terrace, we meet several lots tastefully enclosed, provided with rustic seats ; they are all remarkable for their simplicity and beauty of ornament, as well as chasteness of sentiment and real feeling engraved on the memorials. A little in advance from these rises the stately monument erected to the memory of JOHN H. BEUSSE, formerly of South Carolina ; facing which is the mausoleums of the LENNIG, BACKUS, and ROBERTSON families. Near this

There is a lone and silent shade,
Where none but reverent footsteps tread ;
There, NEAL, the loved, is calmly laid,
And sleeps the slumbers of the dead.
Oh ! sadly sighs the evening breeze
Above the author's lonely tomb,
And sadly droops the murmuring trees,
As though they mourned his early doom."

JOSEPH C. NEAL lies in a sequestered spot, immediately in front of the Ball Mausoleum. The monument consists of a rough block of marble, surmounted by an urn, against which reclines a stringless lyre ; below is a marble tablet in the form of a shield. This monument—fit memorial of the poet—was erected as a tribute of affectionate regret by those who loved him as a man and admired him as an author. The lot is handsomely enclosed by artistic marble posts, connected by massy iron rails.

Beneath this, on a craggy point, rises a granite obelisk, in the form of "Cleopatra's Needle," twenty-one feet high. This monument, together with its situation, is peculiarly suitable to

commemorate such a character as CHARLES THOMSON, the first, and long the confidential Secretary of the Continental Congress.

Retracing our steps to the upland, we now pursue our walk along the terrace southward. The quantity and variety of roses, shrubs, &c., along this path and vicinity present a most enchanting scene.

The southern portion of the cemetery, is full of chaste and beautiful memorials to

“The dead, the dead, the cherished dead.”

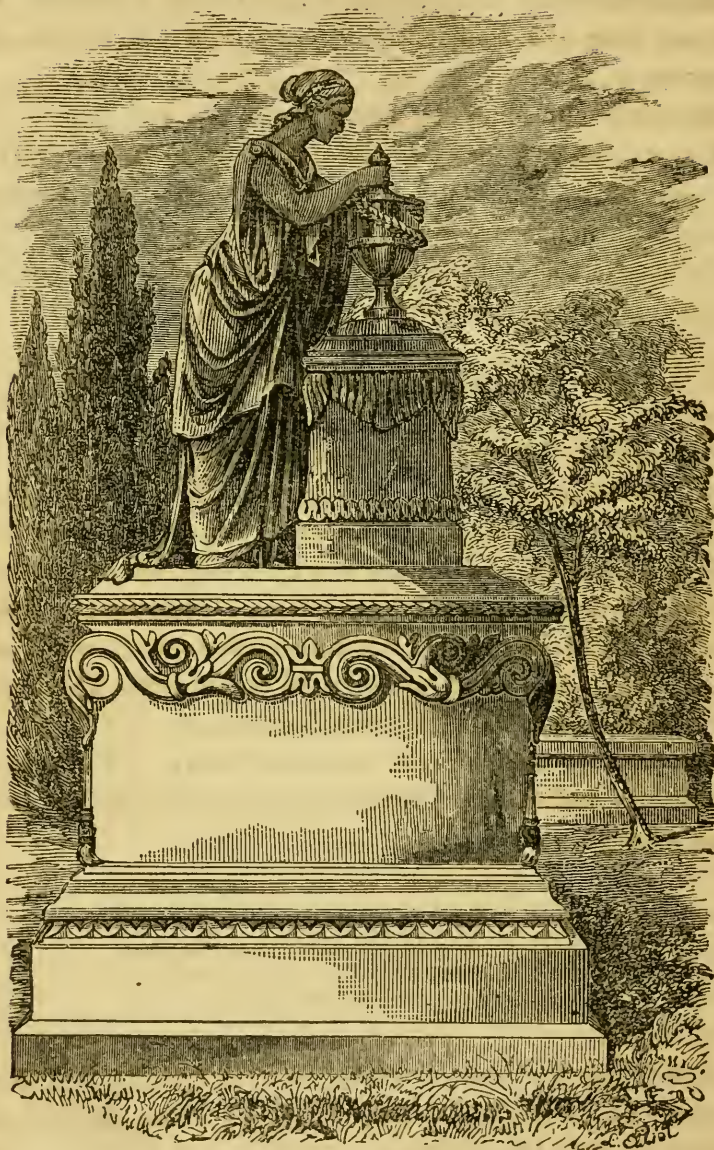
Among which we notice the monuments erected by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, to the memory of Julius R. Friedlander, the founder of that noble charity, and to William Young Birch, one of its early friends and most munificent benefactors. The first is a plain granite obelisk; the other, a beautifully-executed shaft, surmounted by an urn; both are merited testimonials of regard to pure philanthropy and disinterested devotion.

Near these is the rich and imposing GOTHIC MONUMENT, so generally visited and justly admired; it is erected to the memory of three sisters,—

“Whose lives, so dearly cherished,
Nor father's prayers, nor mother's love could save;
For He, our refuge, when all else hath perished,
In love still taketh, what in love he gave.”

To the admirers of architecture, this monument will prove a treat. It was designed by and executed under the superintendence of Mr. John Notman.

Proceeding eastward, we view the classic tomb, erected over the remains of Isabel Coleman, daughter of Thomas and



THE COLEMAN MONUMENT.

Hannah Coleman. This exquisite work of art, is from the chisel of Joseph Maples, Esq., sculptor, and is a most beautiful specimen of American Art. It is undoubtedly the gem of North Laurel Hill. (See engraving.)

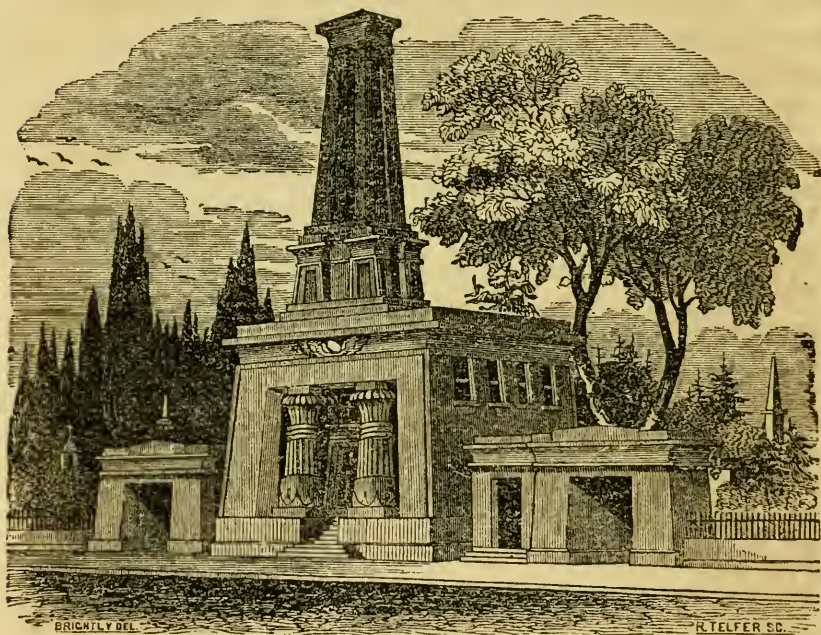
We must now bid adieu to this delightful place—

“Where, perchance, our footsteps never
Its fairy haunts again in life may tread;
Yet, as a gem, in memory’s casket ever
Art thou shrined, oh, loveliest city of the dead.”

South Laurel Hill, to which we now direct our steps, is also a charming spot. This new cemetery, like North Laurel Hill, occupies a lofty promontory above the river,—the views of which, and through the sombre glades and avenues of the ground, are unsurpassed for sweetness and repose; nowhere could a more attractive spot be found for the purposes of burial. Several elegant monuments have already been erected, the most prominent of which is that raised to the memory of “Sarah Ann, wife of George L. Harrison, who fell asleep May 12th, 1850.” It is of marble, in the decorated style of Gothic architecture, which prevailed during the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third of England,—a period when this rich and imposing order was carried to its highest degree of perfection and luxuriant beauty. About that time, also, the canopy was introduced as a new feature in monumental decoration. The tomb under notice consists of a richly-sculptured altar table, surmounted by an elegant canopy, enriched with crochets and finials, supported by twenty clustered columns; festoons of ivy creep along each angle of the roof until they meet at the apex, where they unite in an ornamental cluster. Within the screen is the life-size image of a lamb, reposing on a cross, emblematic of that faith endeared to her whose remains lie beneath. The whole structure

is beautifully proportioned, chastely ornamented, and elegantly executed. It is worthy of its accomplished architect, Mr. John Notman, and its sculptor, Mr. Joseph Maples.

Visitors obtain tickets of admission from Mr. L. P. Smith, at the Philadelphia Library, South Fifth Street.



ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.

THE ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY is situated on Islington Lane, near the Ridge Road, about two miles from the northern boundary of the city proper. It contains thirty-two acres, and is intersected by spacious avenues of from fifteen to thirty feet in width, well graded. A substantial stone wall, surmounted by a neat iron railing, has been erected along the entire front. The first interment was made on the 5th of May, 1849. The Cemetery is under the management of the Order whose name it bears.

The buildings of which the above is a correct and beautiful view, are located in the centre of the ground, fronting on the Lane. They are of brown stone, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The centre building, surmounted by a tower eighty-one feet high, is designed for a chapel, with offices and ample apartments for the residence of the superintendent; the wings are used for carriage ways and entrances for foot passengers.

These beautiful and appropriate buildings were designed and erected under the superintendence of Hoxie and Button, architects.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY, Ridge Road and Islington Lane, contains twenty-one acres. It is situated exactly on the ridge that divides the waters flowing into the Delaware from those flowing into the Schuylkill. The avenues are laid out so as to combine beauty of appearance, with ready access to every part of the ground. When the designed improvements (part of which we had the pleasure of inspecting) are completed, "The Glenwood" will be one of the most beautiful, as it is now one of the most desirable places of burial in the vicinity of the city.

THE MONUMENT CEMETERY is beautifully situated on Broad Street, about a mile above Coates Street. It combines everything in a natural point of view which could possibly be desired, being high, dry, and at so convenient a distance from the city as to be easily reached on foot.

The front presents a tasty and appropriate appearance. On entering, the natural beauty of the spot, embellished as it is by art, renders the view altogether lovely. Here, as at Laurel Hill, numerous trees throw their shade around, and flowers both rare and fragrant deck the grave.

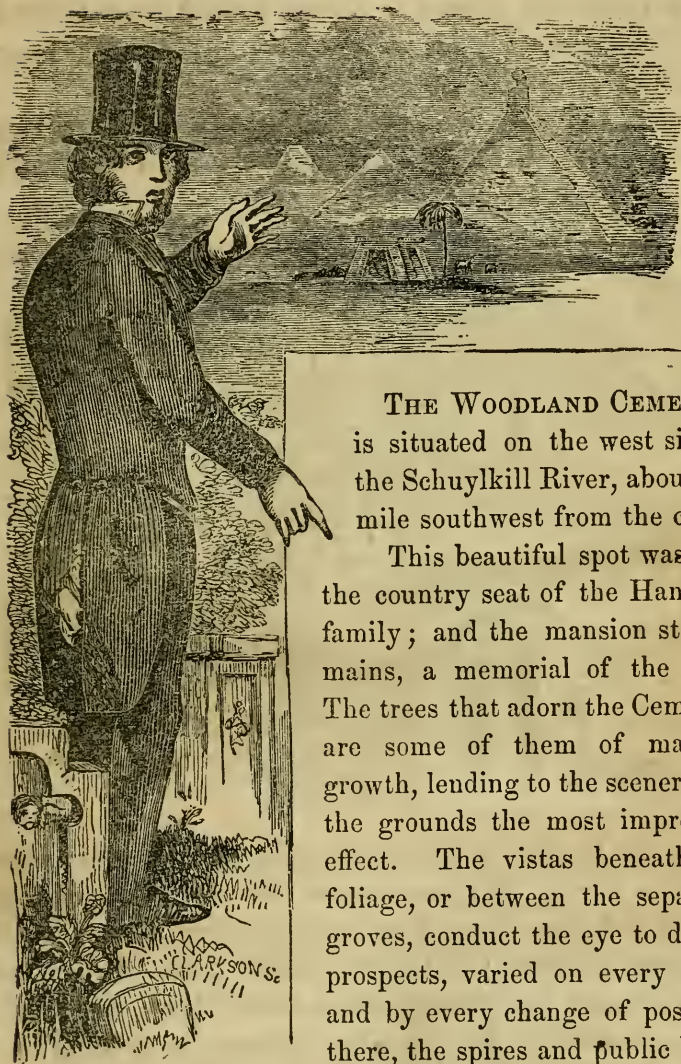
Among the most notable monuments in this Cemetery, is that erected to the memory of William De La Mater Caldwell,



MONUMENT CEMETERY.

Esq., in compliance with a proviso in his will, leaving three thousand dollars to his executors, "for the purpose of erecting a monument over his remains."

This Cemetery was established in 1836, principally through the influence of Dr. Elkinton, and incorporated in the year 1837.



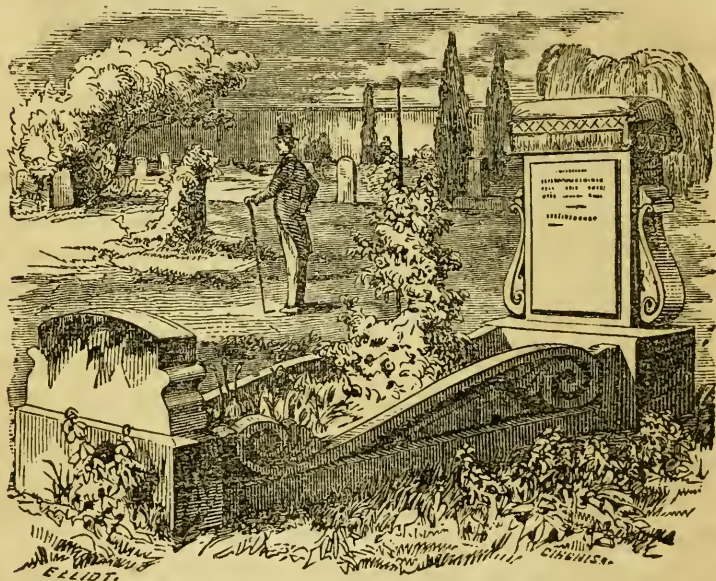
THE WOODLAND CEMETERY is situated on the west side of the Schuylkill River, about one mile southwest from the city.

This beautiful spot was long the country seat of the Hamilton family; and the mansion still remains, a memorial of the past. The trees that adorn the Cemetery are some of them of majestic growth, lending to the scenery and the grounds the most impressive effect. The vistas beneath the foliage, or between the separated groves, conduct the eye to distant prospects, varied on every hand, and by every change of position; there, the spires and public build-

ings of the city are beheld; here, the windings of the Schuylkill; and more distant, the bright surface of the Delaware and the blue hills of New Jersey skirt the horizon; while flowers and shrubs are scattered plenteously around, shedding a cheering influence in shaded lawns, or among the tombs.

All that taste can suggest or science demand, consistently with the solemn purpose of the place, has been added to the superior advantages already possessed.

Among the many elegant monuments around, few surpass those "Tombs in the French style," i. e. with head and foot



stones, and beautifully carved side slabs, presenting the appearance of a couch. They are further enhanced by the profusion of roses and other choice flowers which cover the mound.

MOUNT VERNON CEMETERY, opposite Laurel Hill, is beautifully situated, and promises at no distant day to be one of the most attractive in the city; the entrance to it being of the most solid and durable character.

CHAPTER X.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE Police Department consists of the Mayor, as executive head; a Mayor's Clerk, a Chief of Police, Clerk, eight High Constables, four Special Constables, sixteen Lieutenants, thirty-two Sergeants, six hundred and fifty Policemen, and two messengers.

The High Constables and Special Constables attend particularly to the enforcement of the ordinances of the city, and act as a detective police.

The whole city is divided into sixteen Police Divisions, each Division having a Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and such number of Policemen as the Mayor may from time to time order.

The Station Houses are located as follows:

1st Dist. (1st and 2d wards), Moyamensing Hall, Christian Street above Ninth, S. S.

2d Dist. (3d and 4th wards), Southwark Hall, Second above Christian, E. S.

3d Dist. (5th ward), Union above Third Street.

4th " (6th ward), Cherry Street, east of Fifth.

5th " (7th and 8th wards), Fifteenth Street above Locust.

6th " (9th and 10th wards), Filbert Street, west of Fifteenth.

7th Dist. (11th and 12th wards), Northern Liberty Hall, Third below Green.

8th Dist. (13th and 14th wards), Spring Garden Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden.

9th Dist. (15th ward), Coates Street, west of Twenty-second Street.

10th Dist. (16th and 17th wards), Kensington Hall, corner of Front and Master.

11th Dist. (18th and 19th wards), Frankford Road and York Street.

12th Dist. (20th ward), N. E. cor. of Tenth and Thompson Streets.

13th Dist. (21st ward), Old Borough Hall, Manayunk.

14th " (22d ward), Commissioners Hall, Germantown.

15th " (23d ward), Old Borough Hall, Frankford.

16th " (24th ward), Lancaster Turnpike, above Washington Street, West Philadelphia.

The policemen are divided into three platoons, one for day duty, and two for night. The day platoon have charge of the city during the day, one half being allowed two hours for dinner at one time, the remaining half covering the beats of the former while absent, and *vice versa*. The night force of two platoons are on duty throughout the whole night, one platoon in the streets, the other in the station houses, as a reserve force, in case of fire, riot, &c.

The *personnel* of the police force attached to the Mayor's office are :

Alexander Henry, Mayor.

James E. Montgomery, Mayor's Clerk.

J. Hutchinson Kay, acting " "

William C. Haines, Assistant Clerk.

Samuel G. Ruggles, Chief of Police.

Chas. Newell, Clerk to " "

Jas. Miller, Messenger " "

George Mock, Messenger to Mayor.

A. W. Blackburn, High Constable and Fire Marshal.

J. Henry Bulkley, High Constable.

H. G. Clark, " "

Jos. Barton, " "

Josiah Danfield, High Constable.

David Henderson, “ “

John Lemon, “ “

Geo. D. Callanan, “ “

Benjamin Franklin, Chief of Detectives.

George H. Smith, Detective.

Benjamin Levy, “

G. W. Bartholomew, “

Jos. Sommers, “

Samuel Wrigley, “

Joshua Taggart, “

E. G. Carlin, “

Samuel Henderson, “

William J. Philips, Supt. Police and Fire Telegraph.

D. R. Walker, Asst. “ “ “ “ “

In case of riot, if the Mayor is of opinion that his force is not sufficient, he has power to require the aid of the military, and it is the duty of the major-general or commanding officer to assist him promptly with such force as he may demand. The Mayor, Chief of Police, Lieutenants, or policemen, in case of emergency, have a right to, and can demand the aid of any citizen in suppressing riots or tumultuous assemblies. It is well to say that, “if such persons, constituting unlawful, riotous, or tumultuous assemblies, shall continue together, and not disperse on proclamation, then the Mayor, Lieutenants, or such other persons as he may command, shall use all necessary force and means whatsoever for that purpose;” and should “any person be killed, maimed, or hurt, the Mayor, his police, or other such persons aiding or assisting him in the discharge of his duty, shall be wholly discharged, and held harmless.”

By means of the police telegraph, the entire force of police can be concentrated in any one part of the city.

The Select Council of the consolidated city consists of twenty-four members, one from each ward. The Common Council of seventy-two.

These Councils are divided, for the better transaction of business, into joint standing committees, viz: Finance, Water, Gas, Girard Estates, Highways, City Property, Police, Trusts, Fire Department, Health, Poor, Prisons, Schools, Surveys, Railroads, Claims, Law, Markets, &c. Each Council elects its own officers, consisting of a president and clerks.

The present officers of the Select Council are,

James Lynd, President.

Henry C. Corfield, Clerk.

Horace M. Martin, Assistant Clerk.

Henry J. Fougeray, Messenger.

Common Council:

Wilson Kerr, President.

Philip H. Lutts, Clerk.

Isaiah H. Butler, Assistant Clerk.

Hugh Collins, Joseph A. Taylor, Messengers.

The members of the Select Council hold their office for two years, one half going out each year. The members of Common Council are elected annually. All the municipal officers are elected in May of each year.

The stated meeting of the Councils is every Thursday afternoon, at their chambers in the main building of the State House, or Independence Hall, which are beautifully fitted up, and well worth the visit of the stranger; ample accommodations being made for visitors.

City Treasurer, James McClintock, M. D.; City Controller, George W. Hufty; Receiver of Taxes, John R. Lyndall; City Solicitor, Frederick C. Brewster.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Office, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom Streets. Since the change effected by the Act of Consolidation, which went into operation the first Monday in July, 1854, this Board consists of twenty-four members, one from each ward, and is elected annually by the popular vote of each ward. The Governor of the State also appoints a physician, who resides in the city, denominated the Port Physician, and another, who resides at the Lazaretto, called the Lazaretto Physician, together with a Health Officer, and a Quarantine Master.

The Board of Health is vested "with full power and authority to make general rules, orders, and regulations, for the government of the Lazaretto, and the vessels, persons, and cargoes, there detained in quarantine, likewise of the Health Office and hospital; for the mode of visiting and examining vessels, persons, goods, and houses, within the city and districts; also, to appoint such officers and attendants as may be necessary to attend the Health Office, Lazaretto, and City Hospital, together with such other regulations as may from time to time be requisite for the preservation of the health of the city."

This Board has also power, when any portion of the city, or adjoining districts, is infected by a contagious disease, to prevent all communication with the infected parts, and, if necessary, to remove the inhabitants. They have also authority to enter and search any house, or store, where they may suspect any substance that may engender disease to exist, and are required to have the same removed. A register of the births and deaths, in the city, is kept at the Health Office, and all physicians, surgeons, &c., are required, by Act of Assembly, to furnish certificates of all births and deaths under their care, and of all cases of contagious disease, subject to a penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with this law. The deaths are returned to the office by the sextons of burial

grounds; a weekly statement of which is published under the direction of the Board of Health.

The quarantine regulations of the port commence in June, and extend to October, which is called the quarantine season. Vessels coming from foreign ports, and from American ports with foreign merchandise on board, during that period, must anchor off the Lazaretto until duly inspected by the Lazaretto Physician and the Quarantine Master. Severe penalties are imposed by law for every violation of the quarantine regulations.

The following gentlemen comprise the present officers of the Board: President, James A. McCrea, M. D.; Secretary, William Taylor; Clerk, Washington L. Bladen; Messenger, Andrew McDole, and four assistant messengers. The executive officers are, Health Officer, William Read; Port Physician, John F. Trenchard, M. D.; Lazaretto Physician, D. K. Shoemaker, M. D.; Quarantine Master, Robert Gartside.

THE LAZARETTO is pleasantly located on the banks of the Delaware, fourteen miles below the city. It occupies an area of about eight acres of ground, most of which is under cultivation. An extensive and well laid out vegetable and flower garden adds beauty and variety to the grounds. The buildings consist of a main edifice and two wings; a residence, with garden attached, for the Physician; a similar one for the Quarantine Master; an out-kitchen, a bath-house, a green-house, and a large barn; also a two-story building, originally intended for the accommodation of German emigrants.

The officers are a Steward, Lazaretto Physician, and Quarantine Master. The Steward is elected annually by the Board of Health. His duties comprise a general supervision of the property, cultivation of the garden, furnishing and preparing the diet and board of the sick, &c. The Physician and Quarantine Master are appointed, as before remarked, by the

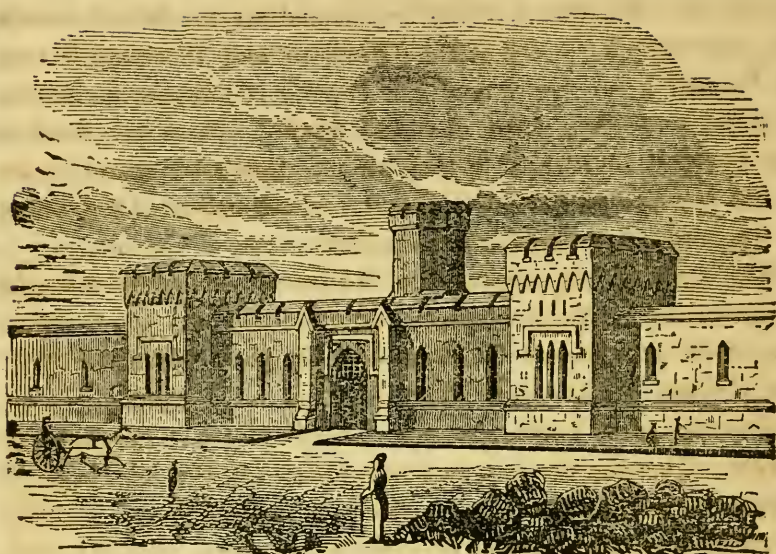
Governor. The duties of the first-named are to visit all vessels required by law to stop at the Lazaretto, and to examine into the health of the crew and passengers, if any are sick with malignant or contagious diseases; to have them removed to the hospital, and there attend them, while the vessel is detained to undergo purification, and wait the orders of the Board of Health before she can be allowed to come to the city.

The duties of the Quarantine Master are, to accompany the Physician in his visit as above, examine carefully the vessel in regard to cleanliness, and attend to the purification and mooring of vessels undergoing quarantine.

The Board has also, during the quarantine months, seven bargemen employed, and as many nurses as the wants of the station may require. The duties of the bargemen, in addition to manning the boats, are, to remove the sick; bury the dead, and to perform such other duties as may be required of them by the proper officers.

Adjoining the Lazaretto, the United States' government has an INSPECTION STATION, occupying about four acres of land. A U. States' Inspector of Customs, Frederick Williams, under appointment by the Collector of the Port, resides there at this time.

STATE PENITENTIARY, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This institution is the result of the laborious investigation of half a century, of a few minds, deeply interested in the subject of prison discipline. In the latter part of the year 1786, the treatment of persons convicted of crimes engaged the consideration of some members of the "Philadelphia Society for Relieving the Miseries of Public Prisons." The miserable condition of the jails of that day awakened the sympathy of the benevolent members of this Society, and out of these feelings grew the efforts, which were at last, under the operation of able minds, directed to the whole range of penal jurisprudence. The Legislature of Pennsylvania was addressed



THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

from time to time on the subject: the late BISHOP WHITE, MR. WISTAR, ROBERTS VAUX, and other kindred spirits, united their efforts to induce the General Assembly of the State to reform the penal institutions of the Commonwealth. After years spent in examination and controversy, the Legislature passed an act authorizing certain gentlemen commissioners named in the act to erect a State Penitentiary on the principle of *separate confinement* of the prisoners at hard labour.

This is the corner-stone of what is now designated "THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM."

Much has been written on the merits of "*separate confinement*." It has been always denominated by its enemies *solitary* confinement; but mere terms, though used to describe the character of the discipline, are by no means synonymous. The *separation* of prisoners from each other, at all times, does

not include the idea of *solitude*. We have been favoured with the correspondence between the Honourable ROBERTS VAUX of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM ROSCOE of England, on the principles of the Pennsylvania System. Mr. Vaux defends and explains the subject with great clearness against the attack of Mr. Roscoe, who urges all the objections against the System, so ripe while it was then in its infancy.

The Penitentiary was finished and transferred to the "Board of Inspectors," the governing power, in the year 1829. The cost of the ground and buildings was about six hundred thousand dollars. In the year 1846, January 1st, a period of about seventeen years, 2059 prisoners had been received into the prison. The number now nearly reaches 3000. The average number in confinement during the year is about 300. For the last ten years the average amount of prisoners yearly in the Penitentiary is about 295. The district from which prisoners are sent includes all the *eastern* counties of Pennsylvania.

The Institution is governed by a Board of Inspectors, a warden, physician, and fourteen overseers. It has been in active operation since 1829, and the results given by the experience of over twenty years have confirmed all the predictions and expectations of its originators and friends.

The penal code of the State has not yet been fully adapted to this system of punishment. So soon as the Legislature shall reform a code, never revised with any degree of radical reform, then will Pennsylvania defy the civilized world to show a more *perfect, humane, and reformatory* system, than is to be found within her borders.

The plan of the buildings is as follows. The grounds comprise about eleven acres, enclosed by a stone wall, thirty feet high. The centre of the plot is comparable to the hub of a wheel, and the corridors of cells, the spokes; on each side of the corridors, cells are situated, to each of which a yard is

attached, for air and exercise. Each prisoner has a cell to himself; there he works, and sleeps, and eats, taking exercise daily in the yard.

Each prisoner is taught to read, write, and a useful handicraft, during his term of imprisonment. A moral instructor and a teacher, are employed. On the Lord's day, any Christian minister, of good standing in his denomination, can visit the convicts, and preach to them, or otherwise instruct them.

No corporeal punishment of prisoners is allowed; kindness is the spirit of all communication with the inmates.

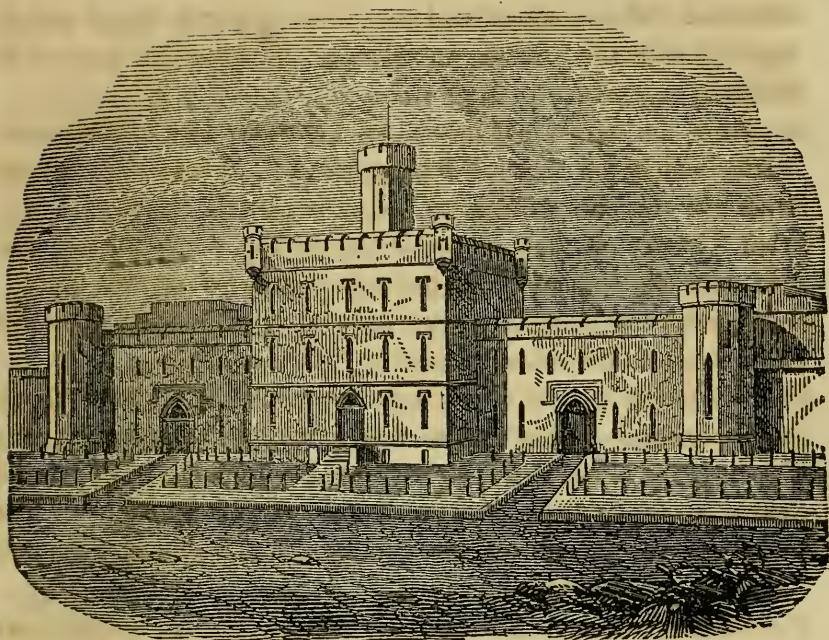
The health of the convicts is under the most judicious circumspection. The physician resides in the Penitentiary. The mortality is much less than one would expect, from the kind of persons sent from the depraved classes of city humanity. The fatal diseases are nearly all constitutional, produced by causes mostly without the influence of the prison.

The Penitentiary is located about two miles from the centre of the city of Philadelphia. It is sometimes called "Cherry Hill Prison," as "Cherry Hill" was the name of the property purchased for its site.

At this time, RICHARD VAUX is President of the Board of Inspectors; Secretary, SAMUEL JONES, M. D.; Inspectors, ALEXANDER HENRY, THOMAS H. POWERS, FURMAN SHEPARD; JOHN S. HOLLOWAY, Warden; and DR. NEWBOLD, resident Physician.

Tickets of admission can be had on application to any of the Inspectors. For the accommodation of strangers, we will state that MR. VAUX's office is in Sixth below Chestnut Street. This gentleman takes pleasure in giving any information in his power respecting this truly noble Institution, which, we assure the reader, is well worthy of a visit.

There is a prison in Pittsburg, on the same plan, for Western Pennsylvania.



THE COUNTY PRISON.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON, is situated on Passyunk Road, in the District of Moyamensing, about one mile south of the city proper. There is a line of omnibuses constantly running from the Exchange, via Chestnut and Ninth Streets, to within half a square of the prison.

The front of this structure consists of a centre building, with receding wings on either side, flanked by massy octagonal towers; beyond these towers receding wing-walls are continued to the extremities of the front, and terminate with embattled bastions. The whole exterior is constructed of Quincy granite, and the style of architecture, that of the olden days of chivalry, decorated in the Tudor style of English Gothic.

The wings are two stories high, and contain the gates of

entrance. These wings and the towers which flank them, together with the bastions on the extreme angles in front, are finished to correspond with the centre edifice. The extreme height of the centre building is seventy-five feet.

The interior of the main prison is divided into two general divisions, one for untried prisoners, vagrants, &c., and the other for convicts. It contains four hundred and eight separate cells, built in two blocks, three stories high, extending from each wing at right angles with the principal front. The cells open into a corridor, occupying the centre of each block, and extending the whole length and height of the building; the upper stories being approached by means of granite stairways leading to galleries, supported by cast iron brackets; a clerk's office is situated at the head of each corridor, from which every cell door may be seen throughout the entire range.

The apartment for females is situated on an adjoining lot. This building embraces one hundred separate cells, a suite of rooms for an infirmary, and two apartments for the keepers. The principal entrance to this portion of the establishment is on Eleventh Street: it consists of a gateway, placed in the middle of a projecting centre, constructed of brown stone, finished in the Egyptian style of architecture.

The Prison combines all the characteristics of a penitentiary proper, as well as those of a county jail and workhouse. It is under the management of a Board of fifteen Inspectors, whose duties are probably more arduous than those of any other in the country, yet we have no hesitation to speak with confidence of the generally correct regulation and superintendence of every department.

The health of the Prison is good. In this respect it will compare favourably with any other in the United States. Great care is taken to furnish wholesome food, and to have it properly cooked; every prisoner is allowed as much as he

wants, this being found more economical than the mode of individual rations.

We refer with pleasure to the moral instruction of the prisoners. The Rev. W. ALEXANDER fills the office of Instructor, with both credit to himself, and satisfaction to the Inspectors

The female department is regularly attended by a committee of four ladies, belonging to the "Association of Women Friends." The Inspectors and others acquainted with the labours of this Society, speak highly of the wholesome effects resulting from their efforts. Indeed, there is nothing connected with the internal regulations of the prison, that presents a more pleasing and interesting spectacle than the untiring energy and laudable zeal of these truly benevolent ladies.

Each convict, on leaving the prison at the expiration of his sentence, is furnished with a suit of decent clothes, and a sum of money for his present wants, as the means of removing him from the immediate temptation to commit crime.

The officers of the Prison consist of a superintendent, a clerk, a matron, two deputies, a physician, and a moral instructor.

Tickets of admission can be obtained by applying to Dr. John Biddle, President of the Board of Inspectors, residence corner of Spruce and Quince Sts., or from any other of the Prison Inspectors.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the year 1711, the then Mayor of Philadelphia recommended "the procuring of fire-buckets, hooks, ladders, and *fire-engines*, for the purpose of aiding in extinguishing fires." "This," says Watson, "was a pretty early beginning; as fire-engines were but of recent invention, and had only been in use in London since 1663." Notwithstanding this recommendation, no active measures were taken in the matter until the

year 1730, when public attention was awakened to the importance of the subject, by a destructive fire, which consumed several houses in Front below Walnut Street. Soon after this event, several hundred buckets and two fire-engines were imported from England. The buckets were placed in the courthouse, that formerly stood in Market Street, and the engines were stationed, one at the southwest corner of Market and Second Streets, the other at the corner of Walnut and Front Streets. In the year 1738, Benjamin Franklin, among other patriotic exertions in behalf of his adopted city, succeeded in originating the *First Fire Company*.

At present there are ninety of these praiseworthy associations in the city of Philadelphia and adjoining districts, viz., forty-three engines, forty-two hose, and five hook and ladder companies.

A highly commendable spirit animates their members. They are ever prompt at the scene of danger, regardless alike of time, distance, or weather. Actions of truly disinterested heroism and intrepidity are of almost daily occurrence among these young men; and the department has, on more than one occasion within a few years, been called upon to mourn the loss of valuable lives, sacrificed in the discharge of this self-imposed though patriotic duty.

The introduction of the Schuylkill water into the city, proved very efficient in the preservation of property from destruction by fire. Previous to that, water was obtained in small quantities, and with considerable trouble, from the pumps, which in most places were few and far between. In the year 1803, Mr. Reuben Haines suggested the idea of attaching a hose to the different fire-plugs, by means of which the engines might be the more readily supplied with water. The improvement received the approbation of several of his friends, who that year organized themselves into a fire company, assuming shortly afterwards the title of "The Philadelphia Hose Company."

This department has an ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN, established and incorporated in 1835. The object of this praiseworthy society is not only the relief of disabled firemen, but also of their widows and orphans, and the relief of such persons, not firemen, who may sustain personal injury by fire apparatus. The funds of the Association are invested principally in ground-rents, mortgages, etc. the interest from which can be appropriated to no other object than that for which the Association was instituted.

The following list embraces all the companies comprising the department :

COMPANIES OWNING STEAM-ENGINES.

- AMERICA ENGINE, Buttonwood below Third Street.
- DECATUR ENGINE, Church Street, Frankford.
- DELAWARE ENGINE, South near Twenty-second Street.
- DILIGENT ENGINE, Tenth and Filbert Streets.
- GOOD INTENT ENGINE, Allen above Frankford Road.
- GOOD-WILL ENGINE, Race near Broad Street.
- HIBERNIA ENGINE, York below Third Street.
- HOPE HOSE, Union below Second Street.
- INDEPENDENCE HOSE, George below Third Street.
- MECHANIC ENGINE, Brown below Fifteenth Street.
- NORTHERN LIBERTY ENGINE, Front below Green Street.
- NORTHERN LIBERTY HOSE, N. Market above Coates Street.
- PHILADELPHIA HOSE, Seventh above Market Street.
- SOUTHWARK HOSE, Third below Lombard Street.
- WASHINGTON ENGINE, Lombard below Eleventh Street.
- WECCACOE ENGINE, Queen below Second Street.
- WEST PHILA. ENGINE, Oak Street west of Park.

ENGINE COMPANIES.

- *ASSISTANCE, Crown above Race Street.
- *AMERICA, Buttonwood below Third Street.

- *COLUMBIA, Filbert above Eleventh Street.
- *COLUMBIA, Germantown.
- *DECATUR, Church Street, Frankford.
- *DELAWARE, South, near Twenty-second Street.
- *DILIGENT, Tenth and Filbert Streets.
- *FAIRMOUNT, Ridge Avenue, above Wood Street.
- *FELLOWSHIP, Armat Street above Germ. Av., Germantown.
- *FRIENDSHIP, Third above Brown Street.
- *FRANKLIN, Catharine above Third Street.
- *FRANKLIN, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.
- *FRANKLIN, Unity Street, Frankford.
- *GLOBE, Germantown Road below Franklin Street.
- *GOOD WILL, Race near Broad Street.
- *GOOD INTENT, Allen above Frankford Road.
- *GOOD INTENT, Main Street, Roxborough.
- *HAND-IN-HAND, Ninth above Poplar Street.
- HARMONY, Arch below Eighth Street.
- *HIBERNIA, York below Third Street.
- *HOPE, Sixth below Shippen Street.
- *HUMANE, Callowhill near Third Street.
- *INDEPENDENCE, Spring Garden near Twenty-fourth Street.
- KENSINGTON, Queen above Marlborough Street.
- *LIBERTY, in Holmesburg.
- *MANAYUNK, Main Street, Manayunk.
- *MECHANIC, Brown below Fifteenth Street.
- *MONROE, Cambria Street, Monroe Village.
- *MOUNT AIRY, Mount Airy.
- *NORTHERN LIBERTY, Front below Green Street.
- *PHILADELPHIA, Seventeenth above Walnut Street.
- *PHŒNIX, Zane above Seventh Street.
- *RELIANCE, New above Second Street.
- *SOUTHWARK, Third above Washington Street.
- *SPRING GARDEN, Twentieth above Callowhill.
- *UNION, Rising Sun Village.

- *UNITED STATES, Wood above Fourth Street.
 - *VIGILANT, Race below Second Street.
 - *WASHINGTON, Lombard below Eleventh Street.
 - *WASHINGTON, Frankford Street, Frankford.
 - *WASHINGTON, Mount Airy.
 - *WECCACOE, Queen below Second Street.
 - *WESTERN, Callowhill near Fifteenth Street.
 - *WEST PHILADELPHIA, Oak Street west of Park.
 - *WISSAHICKON, Wissahickon.
- Forty-five in all.

HOSE COMPANIES.

- *AMERICA, Carpenter Street below Seventh.
- *COHOCKSINK, Germantown Road above Fifth Street.
- COLUMBIA, Cherry above Seventh Street.
- *DILIGENT, Madison above Race Street.
- *FAIRMOUNT, Pleasant above Eleventh Street.
- *FRANKLIN, Broad above Fitzwater Street.
- *GERMANTOWN, West Washington Street.
- *GOOD INTENT, Prune near Fourth Street.
- *GOOD WILL, Wood near Twenty-third Street.
- HIBERNIA, Master Street near Germantown Road.
- *HOPF, Union below Second Street.
- *HUMANE, Wood near Third Street.
- *INDEPENDENCE, George Street below Third.
- *KENSINGTON, Queen Street.
- *LAFAYETTE, Fourth near Brown Street.
- *MARION, Queen below Sixth Street.
- *MOYAMENSING, Eighth below Fitzwater Street.
- *NEPTUNE, Crown below Vine Street.
- *NIAGARA, Monroe near Third Street.
- *NICETOWN, Clinton Street.
- *NORTHERN LIBERTY, New Market above Coates Street.

- *PENNSYLVANIA, Eighth above Spring Garden Street.
 - *PERSEVERANCE, Quarry near Third Street.
 - *PHILADELPHIA, Seventh above Market Street.
 - RESOLUTION, Cherry above Fifth Street.
 - *RINGGOLD, Randolph above Girard Avenue.
 - *ROBERT MORRIS, Lombard above Eighth Street.
 - *SCHUYLKILL, Locust above Twelfth Street.
 - *SHIFFLER, Reed below Second Street.
 - *SOUTH PENN, Tenth near Thompson.
 - *SOUTHWARK, Third below Lombard Street.
 - *SPRING GARDEN, Parrish below Twelfth Street.
 - *TAYLOR, cor. of Howard, Putnam and Montgomery Streets.
 - *UNION, Garden Street near Thirty-fifth.
 - *UNITED, Brown below Twelfth.
 - *UNITED STATES, Tammany near Fourth Street.
 - *VIGILANT, Eighth above Wharton.
 - *WARREN, Barker above Eighteenth Street.
 - *WASHINGTON, Ninth above Filbert Street.
 - *WESTERN, Twentieth above Lombard Street.
 - *WEST PHILADELPHIA, York above Park.
 - *WILLIAM PENN, Frankford Road near Franklin Avenue.
- Forty-two in all.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

- *EMPIRE, Franklin above Wood Street.
- *EXCELSIOR, Sellers and Unity Streets, Frankford.
- *MANTUA, Haverford Road below Lancaster Avenue.
- *RESCUE, Frankford Street, Aramingo.
- *PROTECTION, Front above Franklin.

Those Companies which have the asterisk (*) are the accepting ones under the ordinance of Councils.

CHAPTER XI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

PERHAPS in no particular has society changed to a greater extent, within the last fifty years, than in the mode and rapidity of travelling. In those days, a journey to New York or Baltimore, or even to Trenton, was both a long and tedious one, accomplished, for the most part, on horseback, or in wagons. In 1775, six weeks were occupied in going to and returning from Boston; and at a still later period, it took ten or twelve days to make the journey to New York, a distance now accomplished in four and a half hours. Then the post-carrier was the most important personage in the community; his arrival, announced by his well-known horn, was the cause of a much greater sensation in the community than that now excited by "the latest news from Europe."

The first improvement towards facilitating the communication between distant parts of the country, was the construction of turnpike roads. This subject early attracted the attention of the public in this State, particularly of the city of Philadelphia. In 1791, the Lancaster Turnpike Company was incorporated, and the road opened to travel in 1795. In 1804, the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike-road Company was chartered, and the road completed two years afterwards. The advantages of these enterprises, being the first of the kind in the United States, soon led to the establishment of others. At present there are no less than one hundred and seventy of these companies in Pennsylvania, having together over four thousand miles of turnpike road.

We learn from good authority, that, from the establishment of the first-named of these corporations, to the year 1824, the enormous sum of \$22,000,000 was expended in this State on turnpikes, bridges, canals, and railroads. Thus, strange as it may appear to the general reader, Pennsylvania took, if not the first, an early and an active part in introducing that splendid system of internal improvement now so characteristic of the United States.

Before any of her sister States appreciated their importance, Pennsylvania had adopted an harmonious chain of canals and railroads, which, when fully completed, will intersect every part of the State, leaving no point at a greater distance from those great highways than, at most, thirty miles. If she failed at an earlier day in accomplishing so desirable an object, it was not for want of the spirit of enterprise, but rather, that she was too much in advance of the age. If for a time suspended, these improvements were not abandoned. Our citizens have again entered the field with renewed and determined energy.

The great Central or Pennsylvania Railroad, which is to bind this city to the fertile Valley of the Mississippi, and to open untold avenues of trade to our merchants and tradesmen, is now rapidly progressing towards completion. Nor is this work, vast though it be, all that now engrosses the attention of the citizens of Pennsylvania. Companies have been chartered, and means are being procured to complete those lines projected to reach the Lakes, the trade of which already exceeds in value the whole foreign commerce of the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Great Central Route, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern States by a continuous railroad direct. This road also connects at Pittsburg with daily line of steamers to all ports on the Western rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky

with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern lakes, making the most direct, cheapest, and reliable route by which freight can be forwarded to and from the Great West. Passenger depot, Eleventh and Market Streets; Freight depot, Broad and Market Streets; Directors' office, corner of Third and Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, READING, AND POTTSVILLE RAILROAD.—Depots, corner of Vine and Broad Sts., and corner of Cherry and Broad Streets. Directors' Office, Fourth below Walnut Streets. This road commences at Broad and Vine Streets, thence on the east side of the river Schuylkill to the Columbia Bridge, where it crosses to the west side, thence following the river to Reading, Pottsville, Sunbury, Northumberland, and Williamsport.

This road is one of the most valuable in the State, running as it does through the richest coal region in Pennsylvania. It has, by its extensive means of transit, contributed to make our city the coal market of the Atlantic States. This road also connects with the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie and Williamsport and Elmira Railroad; connecting with New York and Erie and Buffalo and New York City Railroads for Dunkirk and Buffalo; and from thence, via Steamers on Lake Erie or Lake Shore Railroad to Cleveland, Toledo, Monroe, Sandusky, and Detroit. Also, with Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; connecting at Canandaigua with New York Central Railroad, East and West, and at Suspension Bridge with Great Western and Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points in Canada and Western States. A branch leaves the Reading Railroad at the Schuylkill Falls, crosses by a beautiful viaduct to the east bank, and thence pursues an eastern course to Port Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD.—Passengers by this road leave the foot of Walnut Street by steamboat, for Tacony, thence by railway through Bristol and Morrisville to Trenton; thence by the Trenton and New York Railroad,

through Princeton, New Brunswick, and Newark, to Jersey City; thence by ferry to New York.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—This line leaves Philadelphia, at Walnut Street wharf, by ferry to Camden; thence by railway through Burlington, Bordentown, Hightstown, to Amboy; thence by steamboat, via the Raritan River, to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—Depot, Broad and Prime Streets. Directors' Office, Library Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. This great southern route extends from Broad and Prime Streets, through Chester, Wilmington, Havre de Grace, Baltimore, Washington, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, and Mobile, to New Orleans.

NORRISTOWN AND GERMANTOWN RAILROAD.—Depot, Ninth and Green Streets. This road extends to Norristown, passing through Manayunk. About three miles north of the city, a branch leaves this road, and runs to Germantown.

WEST CHESTER RAILROAD, Depot, Market, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, extends from a point on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty-two miles from Philadelphia, to West Chester.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, open to Freemansburg. Trains on this road will be run as follows: Going North. Leave Cohoquinoque Depot, corner Front and Willow Streets, Philadelphia, at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 6 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted. For Edge Hill, at 3.40 P. M. Going South. Leave Gwynedd Station at 6.30 A. M., 9.12 A. M., 12 M., and 6.12 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST CHESTER RAILROAD, via Media. Depot, Market and Eighteenth Streets. Leaves Philadelphia at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.; leaves Media at 7 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Passengers will leave Vine Street Wharf at 7.25 A. M., and 3.55 P. M. Atlantic at 6.48 A. M., and 4.45 P. M.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND SPRING GARDEN, or WILLOW STREET RAILROAD, leaves the Reading Railroad at Broad Street, and runs down Willow Street to the Delaware River. A branch up Ninth Street connects this road to the Norristown Railroad.

STEAMBOATS leave Philadelphia daily for New York, Baltimore, Trenton, Wilmington, Salem, Chester, Newcastle, Bridgeton, Burlington, and Bristol. A line also runs, during the bathing season, to Cape May. Nor must we forget the popular line of steamboats plying on the romantic Schuylkill; from Fairmount to the Columbia Bridge, Laurel Hill, and Manayunk.

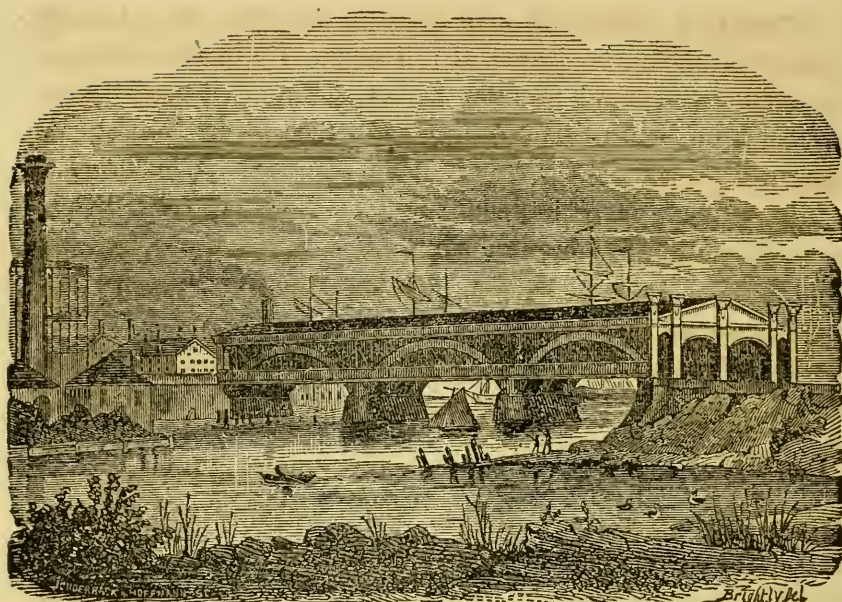
FERRY-BOATS run every half hour to Gloucester and Red Bank, and every hour to Port Richmond, Bridesburg, and Tacony. Those to Camden run every five minutes. None of these ferry-boats charge more than six and a quarter cents per trip.

BRIDGES.—There are eight Bridges in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD BRIDGE, at Gray's Ferry. This is a drawbridge; one side of it is appropriated to carriages and foot passengers. It has lately been strengthened by the erection of new arches, to allow the passage of locomotives, which the Company design to run to their new depot at Broad and Prime Streets.

THE MARKET STREET RAILROAD BRIDGE, formerly THE PERMANENT BRIDGE, was altered in 1850, so as to allow the City Railroad to form a connexion with the Columbia and Pennsylvania Railroad. The structure is supported by two massive stone piers, and two abutments, with wing-walls. The western pier was sunk, at a great expense, to the depth of forty feet below mean tide. Over seven thousand five hundred tons of stone were used in its construction. The railway occupies the

PHILADELPHIA AS IT IS.



MARKET STREET RAILROAD BRIDGE.

north side, the south side being appropriated to carriages. Outside of each way, are accommodations for foot passengers, protected by substantial railings. It is free of toll.

THE FAIRMOUNT BRIDGE.—The first bridge erected on this site was a beautiful and unique structure. It consisted of a single arch, of three hundred and forty feet span, resting on abutments of stone. This span was said to have been at least ninety feet longer than that of any other bridge in the world. After its destruction by fire, the present elegant suspension bridge was erected by the county, in 1841, at a cost of \$55,000. It is much admired for its beauty and simplicity, as well as the ingenuity of its construction.

The additional bridges are, **THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE**, **THE RICHMOND RAILROAD BRIDGE**, at the Schuylkill Falls; one at Manayunk, one at Flat Rock, above Manayunk, and the **NORRISTOWN RAILROAD BRIDGE**, over the Wissahiccon River.

CANALS.—Connected with the city are THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, UNION CANAL, THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, DELAWARE BRANCH from Delaware to Easton, where it intersects THE LEHIGH NAVIGATION COMPANY'S works, on the Lehigh River, and THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S works on the Schuylkill River.

THE TURNPIKE ROADS are THE LANCASTER TURNPIKE, THE GERMANTOWN AND PERKIOMEN TURNPIKE, THE FRANKFORD AND BRISTOL TURNPIKE, THE RIDGE TURNPIKE, and THE CHELTENHAM and WILLOW GROVE TURNPIKE ROADS. These roads have all been constructed by incorporated companies.

THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

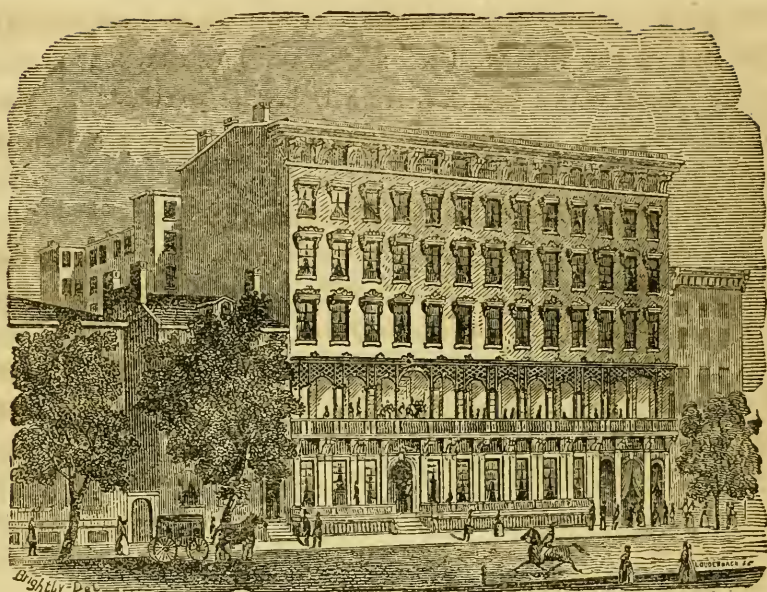
The Hotels of Philadelphia excel in the elegance, comfort, and convenience of their interior arrangement and accommodation.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, at the south-east corner of Chestnut and Ninth Streets, is the newest, and being furnished with all the modern appliances for comfort, is probably the finest hotel now in the country.

*JONES'S HOTEL, Chestnut Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets. This house combines all that is requisite to render the stranger's sojourn pleasant and desirable. The location is a very central one.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, Chestnut Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The accommodations of this superior hotel are widely known and appreciated by the travelling public, who have for many years patronised it most liberally.

* Lately closed.



THE GIRARD HOUSE.

THE GIRARD HOUSE, Chestnut Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, exceeds, in its architectural character and arrangements, any similar establishment in Philadelphia, and is one of the largest and most magnificent hotels in the United States. The interior is particularly deserving of attention, being, not only a model, in point of convenience of arrangement, but ornamented in most excellent taste, and finished and furnished in a degree of splendour rarely excelled.

The architect, John M'Arthur, Esq., has happily combined elegance with the richest decoration throughout the whole building. The accommodations are also in keeping with the architectural character of the house. These, with the advantages of its location, will no doubt, render "The Girard" a distinguished and fashionable resort.

THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—This large and popular hotel is in Fourth below Arch Street—one of the most desirable loca-

tions in the city. The reputation of "The Merchants'" can be estimated by the fact, that its "list" is always full.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Chestnut between Third and Fourth Streets, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted up in superb style.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL, Chestnut Street opposite the State House, has also undergone extensive alterations. It now extends from Chestnut to Minor Street, and has accommodations for over three hundred boarders.

THE LA PIERRE HOUSE, Broad Street, west side, below Chestnut Street.—This splendid establishment has ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty guests, and is under the management of Messrs. J. Taber and Son, late of the American Hotel, New York. Its situation is a most desirable one for those who wish to be free from the noise and bustle of the lower part of the city.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Chestnut, above Tenth Street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, is equal to any in the city. Proprietors, Messrs. W. S. Campbell & Co.

In addition to these, there are THE UNION HOTEL (a new establishment), Arch west of Third Street; THE EAGLE HOTEL, Third above Race Street; THE CITY HOTEL, Third below Arch Street; THE RED LION HOTEL, Market above Sixth Street; THE MANSION HOUSE, Market and Eleventh Street; THE MADISON HOUSE, Second below Arch Street; THE MOUNT VERNON HOUSE, Second above Arch Street; THE WHITE SWAN, Race above Third Street; BLOODGOOD'S HOTEL, South Wharves; RIDGWAY'S HOTEL, Market and North Wharves; JONES'S HOTEL, Dock below Third Street; BULL'S HEAD HOTEL, Sixth above Callowhill Street, with many others;—all extensive establishments, affording every comfort and accommodation to their inmates, that can possibly be desired,—so that the traveller need not fear making a bad selection.

CHAPTER XII.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

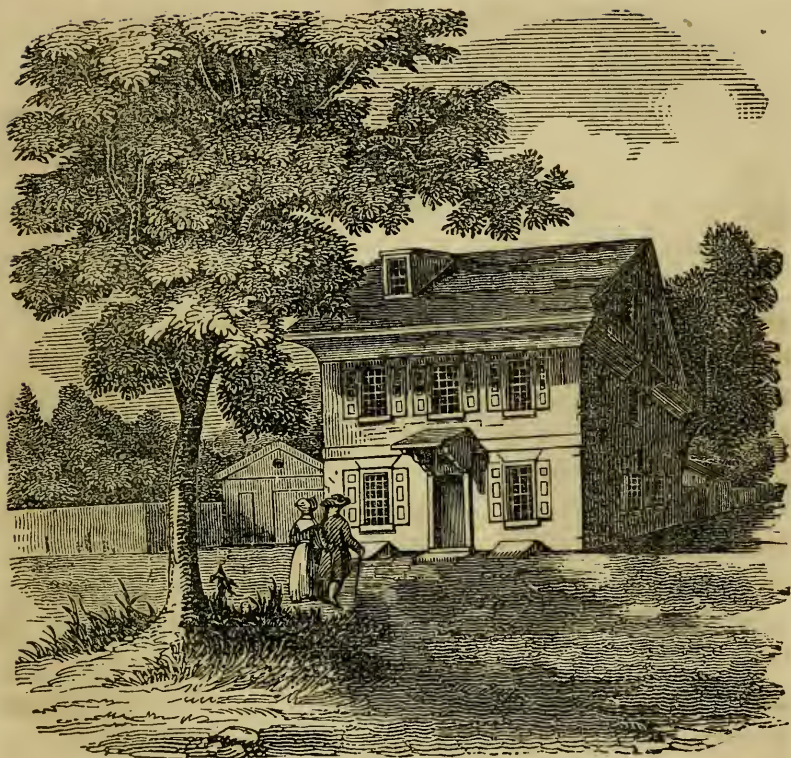
FEW of these remain in Philadelphia; they are being swept away by the onward tide of modern improvement. Like a traveller, looking back through the scenes which he has passed, we view with regret, many places of interest previously disregarded, which now rise before us, when the power to enjoy them can never return.

Old buildings, ruins, or places rendered memorable by scenes of patriotism, or as being the homes of genius or virtue, have ever been held in veneration by the people of all ages and nations. With what emotions do we view the battle-fields of the Revolution? With what admiration do we tread "those halls" consecrated to undying fame, by the eloquence and wisdom of a Washington, Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Henry, and hosts of others, whose words and deeds elevate the name of America? To us, these places and scenes awake, not one idea only, but a long line of glowing thoughts, which, by their pleasing associations, produce to the mind infinite delight.

Among the few memorials of olden days still remaining in this city, is

THE PENN COTTAGE, situated in Lætitia Street, Market Street between Front and Second Streets. It is memorable as being one of the first, if not the first brick building erected in Philadelphia, and also as being the residence of William Penn, during his first visit to this country, in 1682-83.

The area originally attached to the property, extended from Front to Second Street, and from Market Street south to the



THE PENN COTTAGE.

present Black Horse Alley. The space to Front Street was laid out as a lawn, and was shaded by a luxuriant growth of forest trees, interspersed with shrubbery. On the Second Street side was the garden, containing many choice and rare fruit trees. The principal entrance to "The Mansion," was by an avenue leading to Second Street; another extended down the present court to Market Street. The first-named is now occupied, for the most part, by Harris's Court,—a filthy, ill-ventilated place, principally tenanted by poor families.

The building, of which our illustration is a correct view, as it existed in better days, is at present very much dilapidated, and falling rapidly into ruin.



THE SLATE-ROOF HOUSE.

THE SLATE-ROOF HOUSE, another interesting relic, derives its name from the fact, that for several years after its erection it was the only building covered with that material in Philadelphia. The year of its erection is uncertain; however, it was prior to 1700, for we find William Penn and his family occupying it, during his second visit, in that year. In it John Penn, "the American," was born.

"The Slate-Roof" subsequently became a noted boarding-house. Within its walls, General Forbes, second in command and eventually successor to the unfortunate General Braddock, breathed his last, and from it he was borne to his long home, with

imposing military honours. At a later period, it was the temporary abode of John Adams, John Hancock, and many other distinguished members of the first Congress, and also of Baron De Kalb, who fell in the cause of American Independence, at the battle of Camden. In it, too, the brave but eccentric General Lee died. His remains were interred in Christ Church yard, alongside of the present Church Alley.

This house, once so honoured and renowned, now, alas ! wears a sadly-neglected appearance,—the front rooms of the lower story being occupied as a huckster's shop, and those in the rear as a saw manufactory, while the upper stories are used by a cabinet-maker as a varnish-room.

From its location, corner of Norris's Alley and Second Street, unless preserved by some public-spirited individuals, this old memorial will soon be among the things that were.

THE OLD LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,* southwest corner of Front and Market Streets. This building was erected in 1702, and occupied as a public house in 1754. For many years it was the most noted place of resort for strangers, as well as citizens, in Philadelphia. Here were held all auctions of horses, carriages, produce, &c.; and here, strange as it may now appear to citizens of the present time, negro men, women, and children, were bought and sold as slaves.

The premises are now occupied, the lower story as a tobacco store, and the upper as a barber's shop.

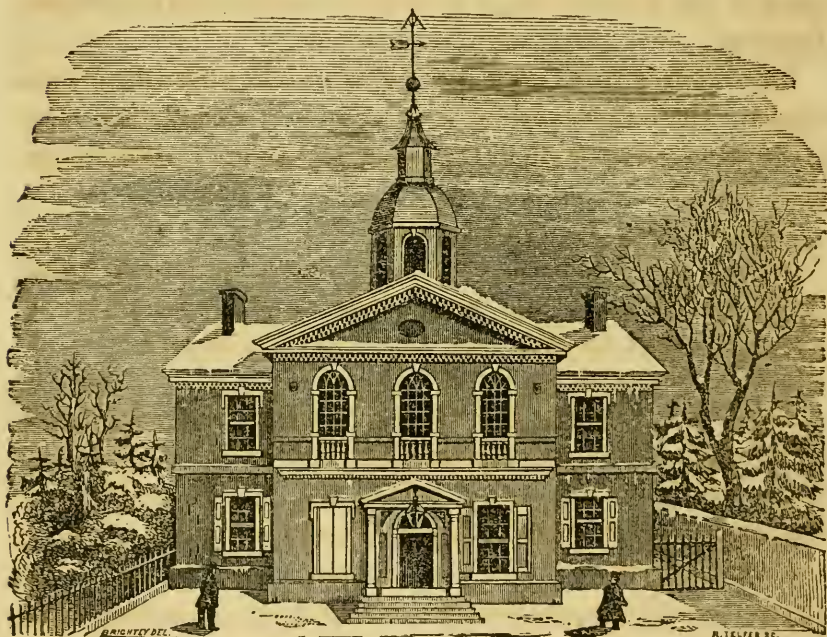
LOXLEY HOUSE,* situated on the corner of Little Dock and Second Street, derives its name from its first proprietor, who is celebrated by Mr. Graydon in his "Memoirs" (an excellent book of the olden time, an edition of which has lately been issued by Lindsay & Blakiston), as a military chieftain of fame during the "Paxton War" excitement.

It derives its principal interest, however, from having been the residence, during the Revolution, of Lydia Darrach, the

* Both these houses have lately been torn down.

story of whose patriotism and devotion in conveying to General Washington timely information of the secret attack which the British meditated upon the American lines, near Germantown, is known to every school-boy throughout the country.

The building is at present occupied as a clothing depot.



CARPENTERS' HALL.

CARPENTERS' HALL.—This edifice is situated in Carpenters' Court, running south from Chestnut below Fourth Street. This celebrated building will ever be cherished by the friends of American Independence. Within its walls, the first Congress of the United Colonies of North America assembled,—a Congress whose fame is the watchword of nations—a Congress of men who loved Liberty for Truth's sake—thoroughly independent, characterized by that self-denial which disdains the false and transient reputation of the day. Their wisdom and elo-

quence, as legislators, their skill, heroism, and judgment on the battle-field, and their devotion to the sacred cause of their country's independence, as men, have never been excelled, either in ancient or modern days. Is it surprising, then, that this Hall, the witness of that "Union" which constitutes the glory of the present age, is held dear to all friends of rational Freedom?

The building is of brick, two stories high, surmounted by a cupola. The façade is in the Roman style of architecture. The principal entrance leads to the Assembly Room, in which Congress first met.

This building has recently been refitted by the Carpenters' Company, and is again used by them, after being long occupied as an auction store. It is now one of the most attractive places of resort for strangers, &c., and should be visited by all who have time to do so.

THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,*Fourth Street between Market and Chestnut, was once renowned as "the hotel" of Philadelphia. Here, for some time during the Revolution, Thomas Jefferson resided. His chamber was the southwest room in the second story. It was long supposed that he wrote the Declaration of Independence in this apartment. This interesting fact, however, was settled by the late Dr. Mease, to whom Mr. Jefferson stated, on inquiry, that when he wrote that instrument he resided in

HULTSHEIMER'S NEW HOUSE, at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets. This building, sacred from this fact, is now occupied, the lower story as a clothing depot, and the upper by a printing office and meeting rooms for the United Order of American Mechanics. The very chamber occupied by Mr. Jefferson is now the office of the secretary of that association.

* Handsome stores have recently been built on the old site.

In addition to the above few relics, the reader will find many others, together with much valuable information respecting the early settlement and history of the city, in "The Annals of Philadelphia," by J. F. Watson. To those who love to dwell upon "old-time recollections," and to trace the progress of our beautiful city, this book cannot be too highly recommended.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON PUBLISH WATER,

AS A PRESERVATIVE OF HEALTH, AND A REMEDY FOR DISEASE.
A New and Revised Edition of A Treatise on Baths, including Cold, Sea, Warm, Hot, Vapor, Gas, and Mud Baths; also on Hydropathy and Pulmonary Inhalation. With a Description of Bathing in Ancient and Modern Times. By JOHN BELL, M. D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, &c. &c. In one volume, 12mo. Price, \$1.25.

"No work in our language contains so large an amount of well-digested information respecting the above subject, and we have reason to feel proud that such an addition to the permanent literature of the profession should have been made by one of our citizens."—*Report of the Committee of the American Medical Association on Medical Literature.*

ALCOHOL: ITS PLACE AND POWER.

ALCOHOL: ITS PLACE AND POWER. By JAMES MILLER, F. R. S. E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; Author of Miller's Principles and Practice of Surgery, &c. &c. One volume, 18mo. Price, 50 cents.

"I never got a patient by water drinking, but thousands by strong liquors."—*Dr. Gregory.*

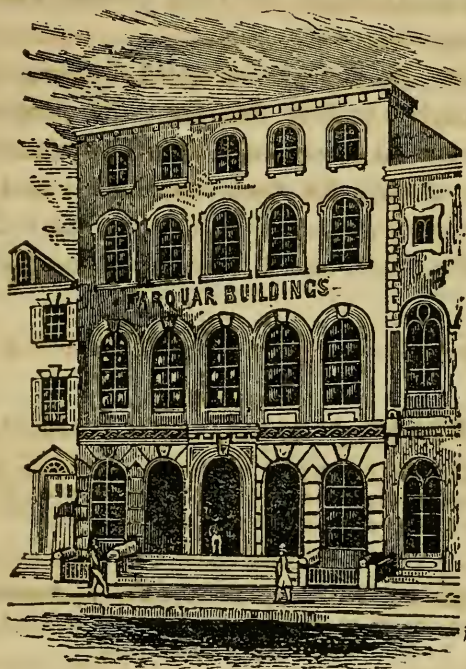
This little volume was prepared by Professor Miller, at the instance of the Scottish Temperance League, who were anxious to have a work of high authority, presenting the medical view of the Temperance Question. It has already passed through *nineteen* editions in Scotland, and the publishers trust that their reprint of it will meet with equal favor in this country.

TOBACCO: ITS USE AND ABUSE.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF TOBACCO. By JOHN LIZARS, late Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c. Price, 38 cents.

This little work is reprinted from the *Eighth* Edinburgh edition, in the preface to which the author remarks:—

"The object of the author will be attained, if his observations have an appreciable tendency in arresting the progress of excessive smoking, by drawing the attention of the public to so important a subject. It is difficult to estimate either the pernicious consequences produced by habitual smoking, or the number of its victims among all classes, old and young."



THE FARQUHAR BUILDING.

FARQUHAR BUILDING, Walnut below Third Street.—This elegant structure, erected by the gentleman whose name it bears, forms a prominent object of attraction in the vicinity of its location. The building extends to Pear Street, and is four stories high; the front is of brown stone, constructed in the Italian style of architecture. Its proportions and decorations have been much and deservedly admired, especially so, when contrasted with some of the productions of bad taste, with which our city, within the last few years, has been disgraced;—this remark applies particularly to private edifices. In our edition for 1853, we propose appropriating a portion of the work to private buildings, mansions, &c., noticing, however, only those

worthy of public attention for their beauty, novelty, convenience, or substantial construction.

The Farquhar Building is occupied by various insurance companies, agencies, brokers, &c., for which purpose it is well adapted, no less from its situation than convenience of internal arrangement. Among its numerous offices is that of Mr. Farquhar, its enterprising proprietor, and also that of J. G. Holbroke, Esq., Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Agent.

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CITY RAILWAYS.

To New York, or rather to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company of that ilk, belongs the credit of having originated the now widely-extended system of city railway travel. Some twenty odd years ago, that company, with a view to the more advantageous employment of their track and franchise, and probably not foreseeing that a business then merely incidental was destined to become not only a principal source of revenue, but a precedent to be widely followed, started a line of small cars upon that portion of their road extending into the city southward from Union Place, and carried passengers thereon, about two miles, to the City Hall, at the omnibus rate of fare, 6½ cents.

Dickens, in his "American Notes," alludes to one of these cars, as a great wooden ark, in which a score of persons are rapidly drawn by two horses — that having been one of the objects of interest which met his view as he emerged from the gloom of the "Tombs." He had never seen the like before, and probably has not since — vehicles of the kind not having yet been introduced into Cockneydom.

Notwithstanding the success of this experiment, and the manifest superiority of this mode of conveyance to the rattling, lumbering, crowded omnibus, it was not till about six years ago that other roads, exclusively for the accommodation of city passengers, were projected by the New York capitalists; when, *presto!* some half-dozen of the parallel avenues were grooved and ready for active operations.

With all these railways, well patronized as they are, New York continues to be an omnibus-riding and omnibus-ridden city. Broadway, the great central artery of travel, is but partially relieved; and will probably continue to quake and groan under its myriad wheels for many years, or until the prejudices

and supposed interests of the property-owners and shop-keepers thereon relax their opposition. These may ultimately consent to leaye the tide of travel flow smoothly and orderly along, but at present the jam satisfies them.

It is little over two years since Philadelphia was first taken with this particular type of railroad fever. About a year ago only one or two sporadic cases were observed, but now it has so generally broken out as to leave no doubt of its epidemic character.

"Why don't you have city railways, as we have?" need no longer be asked by the New Yorker, instancing his own city as a model in the premises; indeed, the query may now with propriety be reversed.

We can justly claim the palm of the Commercial Emporium-ites in matters of railroad enterprise. We do not now refer to our respective "Centrals," but merely to city roads. Our system, actual and prospective, seems so nearly complete, that few more available routes can be suggested. Already the great mass of our population "lives along the line" of a railway; and before the next decade shall have far advanced, every rural vicinage within our corporate limits will be "grappled with hooks of steel" to the steps of the Exchange.

We have now eighteen chartered companies, authorized to employ capital to the amount of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 each. All of these have constructed and equipped their roads, and are doing, respectively, a large, prosperous, and increasing business.

Philadelphia is now so amply supplied with PASSENGER RAILWAYS, that any point may be reached in a very short time by the system of "exchange" tickets, the price of which is *seven* cents, which entitle the passenger to a ride on all the roads crossing each other east and west and north and south.

The following roads are now in operation :

CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREET.—From the Schuylkill to the Delaware River, running east down Chestnut Street, and west up Walnut Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—From Third and Market Streets, via Market Street, to the Bull's Head Tavern, West Philadelphia, and return same way, with a branch to Woodland Cemetery.

SPRUCE AND PINE STREET.—From the Exchange, via Second and Pine Streets, to the Marine Hospital, Gray's Ferry Road, and return by way of Spruce and Third Streets to the Exchange.

ARCH STREET AND FAIRMOUNT.—From Second and Arch Streets, via Twenty-first Street, to Fairmount; return via Twentieth Street to Third and Arch Streets.

GIRARD COLLEGE AND RIDGE AVENUE.—From Second and Arch Streets, via Ninth and Ridge Avenue, to Columbia Avenue, and return to Second and Arch, via Tenth Street, passing Girard College.

RACE AND VINE STREET.—From the Exchange, via Third and Vine Streets, to Fairmount, and return via Race and Second Streets to the Exchange.

GREEN AND COATES STREET.—From north side of Fairmount, via Twenty-second and Green, down Fourth Street to Dickerson Street, and return via Eighth and Coates Streets to Fairmount, with a branch down Green Street to Delaware Avenue. A portion of the cars on this line return by way of Fourth, Walnut and Eighth Streets.

SECOND AND THIRD STREET.—From Richmond, down Second Street to the Navy Yard, and up Third Street to Richmond.

FOURTH AND EIGHTH STREET.—From Diamond Street, down Fourth to Dickerson, and up Eighth to Diamond, and and there connect with cars for Germantown, via Germantown Road.

FIFTH AND SIXTH STREET.—From Chatham Street, down Sixth to Morris Street, and up Fifth to Chatham, and there connect with cars for Frankford.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH STREET.—From Columbia Avenue, down Tenth Street to Moyamensing Prison, and return by Eleventh Street to Columbia Avenue, and there connect with cars for Germantown, via Broad Street.

THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET.—From Columbia Avenue, down Thirteenth to Washington, and up Fifteenth to Columbia Avenue.

SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREET.—From Master Street, down Seventeenth to Washington, and up Nineteenth to Master Street.

TO GERMANTOWN.—By cars running north on Eighth Street, and also those running north on Eleventh Street.

TO DARBY, WOODLAND CEMETERY, AND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—By cars running west on Market Street.

TO GIRARD COLLEGE, THE WISSAHICKON, FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL, AND MANAYUNK.—By Ridge Avenue cars.

26





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